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Poetry.

HOPE.

POPE.

Hope humbly, then; with trembling pinions soar,
Wait the great teacher, Death; and God adore.
What future bliss he gives not thee to know,
But gives that hope to be thy blessing now.
Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man never is, but always to be blest;
The soul, uneasy, and confined at home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

KINDRED HEARTS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Oh! ask not, hope thou not too much
Of sympathy below;
Few are the hearts, whence one same touch
Bids the sweet fountains flow;
Few, and by still conflicting powers
Forbidden here to meet—
Such ties would make this life of ours
Too fair for aught so fleet.

BLIND TO THE BEAUTIFUL.

WORDSWORTH.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not—Great God! I'd rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

Selected Story.

Miss Brown's Fortune.

A Charming Story.

CHAPTER I.

Miss Priscilla Brown looked at herself anxiously in her little bedroom glass, and wondered if her mourning would do. "I should like to have been able to afford myself a new black dress," she thought; "and my bonnet is very shabby, in spite of new ribbons. Poor Mrs. Barker! It won't signify to her, but I shouldn't like it to be thought that I hadn't cared to pay respect to her memory." Then she began to smooth her dyed silk, to pinch out the half rusty crape, that it might stand out more crisply, and to re-arrange the new black bonnet strings, which alone in their glossy stiffness seemed to affront the rest of the half-worn dress. On the whole, she hoped to pass unremarked in the company who were to meet that day to hear the funeral services read over the deceased Mrs. Barker. And though the reflection did not occur to her, she might have told herself that she would probably be the only genuine mourner there.

She was not related, even distantly, to Mrs. Barker. But they had been neighbors in the same street of the same town for more than ten years, and an acquaintanceship had grown up between them, on which Miss Brown, now that it was over, looked back as a friendship. Their intercourse had indeed contained elements not quite compatible with a real friendship. Mrs. Barker was captious, sarcastic and domineering. Miss Brown was nervous and timid; but along with her fear of the elder lady's temper, had been mingled a great pity for her loneliness, and even for the moroseness which made her so intolerable to those less gentle and patient than Miss Brown. And now the latter forgot the tyranny and temper, and thought sorrowfully of the poor woman's bodily sufferings, and mental discontent and unhappiness, and penitently of her own occasional failures in patient sympathy; and looking back on their ten years' neighborhood, she knew that she would in future be much more sensible of the loss of Mrs. Barker's society than she had ever been of the pleasure of it.

Another friend gone too, then! She wished she had discovered sooner that Mrs. Baker had been a friend after all, in spite of her oddities and tempers. But Miss Brown had been fancying that her day for friendships was over. More than twenty years ago, one 'friendship' had come to such sudden and fatal shipwreck, that she seemed never since to have cared about making another. She had known many bitter partings, many sorrowful good-byes. That one had been the bitterest of all, because she had been forced to keep its bitterness to herself. When one morning, her cousin, Robert Dixon, had come to tell her that he was going to be married, she had smiled at the news, and wished him joy, and had then said a good-bye in her own heart to what seemed like her own life. That was more than twenty years ago. But somehow Priscilla Brown had felt since that time that she was too old to make new friendships and think of new loves.

Yet she was not really very old or unlovable. She looked perhaps more than her real age, which was forty-four, partly because of the style of her dress, which for ten years had been that of an elderly woman; partly because of a certain formality and stiffness of manner, proceeding from natural shyness. She was tall, and her figure was still slight and graceful. Her face had scarcely been what could be called pretty, but the eyes were soft, the expression serene and sweet, and her complexion had been exquisitely fair and clear. The youthful freshness and the ivory smoothness of skin were gone, but the delicate purity of tint still remained; and even those who had known Priscilla in former days, and under the old pet childish name of 'Lily,' which suited so well her fairness and tender grace, might have thought that years had dealt very gently with her, and left her much of her youthful attractiveness. But among her present acquaintances, there were only two who had known her in her youth. She had come to reside in Manchester with an invalid sister about fifteen years ago; and after her sister's death, had continued to live there, because the quiet lodgings in one or other of its dull back streets suited her slender purse, and because she had no inducement to go anywhere else. To the few Manchester people who had got to know the quiet, solitary, still old maid, she was simply Miss Brown, or "poor Miss Brown"—a forlorn unit in that helpless mass of reduced gentlewomen whose one duty to the busy, bustling world is to keep, if possible, out of its way.

The two people who could remember, if they cared to do so, what she had been in days gone by were her cousins, Mr. Robert Dixon, and his sister, Mrs. Lorimer, and they, indeed, had not much time to give to such reminiscences. Mr. Dixon was a prosperous banker, with a handsome house a little way out of town. He was a widower now; his sister, who was a widow, had lived with him, and kept his house, and looked after his children, ever since his wife's death. She had ample means of her own, and her residence with her brother was simply a piece of obliging benevolence on her part. It is to be feared that, though Miss Brown knew this, she had never been able thoroughly to appreciate this sisterly behavior; for sometimes during the first years of Mr. Dixon's widowhood she had wondered if he could have quite forgotten how he had once liked her, and allowed her to see that he did so. Mrs. Lorimer, however, would only have smiled had she guessed that her cousin entertained any notion of supplanting her; and Priscilla herself was secretly ashamed of her own grudge against her, for Mrs. Lorimer was a tolerably good natured woman, with the good nature which even selfish people, if prosperous and happy, can afford to show to those who are not likely to interfere with their well being. She was kind, in her own way, to the poor relation; and Miss Brown, conscious that her secret bitterness of spirit was unchristian and unworthy, struggled against it and, as a sort of penance for her depravity, tried to see only the intended kindness, and not the occasional insolence of the fashion of it. Thus they had continued on sufficiently friendly terms. Miss Brown had paid short visits now and then at Elm Grove, Mr. Dixon's villa; and Mrs. Lorimer came to call on her, and brought her presents of flowers and vegetables—not, perhaps the very choicest that grew in the Elm Grove gardens, but good enough to be, as Mrs. Lorimer said, "very nice and useful in a small Manchester lodging." There was no natural reason why the flowers should not smell sweet, and why the peas and cauliflower should seem to have lost their flavor; and Miss Brown tried to accept them gratefully, and make the most of them. As to the hot-house grapes and green house flowers that she would sometimes see on the table by Mrs. Barker's sofa, and which she knew came likewise from Elm Grove, she reminded herself that, to an individual like Mrs. Barker, these delicacies were only appropriate offerings; and she was even generous enough to resent, with some family pride, the sneers with which the cynical old lady once criticised Mr. Lorimer's motives in supplying her with such tributes of affection. "She is my cousin, Mrs. Barker, and I am sure she means kindly." To which Mrs. Barker had rudely replied: "I make you welcome, then, to all your cousin's kindness and I wish you much joy of it. I'm glad I haven't come yet to be thankful for such small mercies"—words that brought tears into Miss Brown's gentle eyes, but to which she only retorted by repeating her vindication of Mrs. Lorimer's kindly intentions. A coolness had followed this little scene, but the quarrel was made up over Mrs. Barker's next attack of neuralgic pain. When she was suffering from this Miss Brown forgave her everything.

Thinking of these sufferings now, she could forget all the crossness and roughness which they had caused. "Poor woman! poor Mrs. Barker! Well, she is happier now, I trust. I ought to think of that;" and she was wiping away a tear with her fine, clean pocket handkerchief, forgetting its fineness, and that the proper time for producing it in the worshipful company of well dressed mourners was not come, when she heard a sudden clatter and commotion in the street, and looking out, saw that a carriage had stopped at the door, and that Mrs. Lorimer, in the richest and newest of mourning, was sweeping into the house.

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Lorimer, too, was on her way to attend the solemnity of the day. "I found it was rather early," she said, as she came in, "so I thought I might as well come round and give you a seat;" and having taken one herself, as she spoke, in her cousin's parlor, it soon became plain that she had come less for the purpose of saving her the five minute's walk to the end of the street, than of enjoying a little preliminary gossip, which would have been out of place in the house of mourning, and for which Mrs. Brown was not much more disposed just then than she was to make her shabby dress and tearful eyes more conspicuous by arriving in an ostentatious carriage, instead of upon her own humble feet. She could not, however, decline the offered seat; and, to her relief, Mrs. Lorimer noticed neither her dyed silk nor her red eyelids, being too much occupied with reflections on more important subjects.

"So, there's Mrs. Barker gone! Well, we must all die. It's a mercy, poor old woman, that she didn't last longer. Her temper was something frightful."

"She had much to suffer," said Mrs. Brown softly—so softly that Mrs. Lorimer scarcely heard her.

"I wonder how she left her money. She was such a curious woman, that, for my part, I shouldn't be surprised if she had made some extraordinary will. They say she had no really confidential lawyer."

"There must be some relations I suppose," said Miss Brown, who until this moment, had scarcely thought of a will at all.

"No," said Mrs. Lorimer quickly, "I've reason to know, for I've made inquiries, that she had no relations at all. Her husband had some, I know, but they had nothing to do with her. She might leave her fortune to you or me if she liked. Of course, Priscilla, she will have left you a remembrance; you were always very attentive to her."

Miss Brown's face flushed with a sudden, not unpleasant agitation of hope. She had never thought of a possible legacy to herself; she had never got a legacy in her life. Suppose that she had been left a remembrance, as Mrs. Lorimer called it. "A remembrance," she understood, generally meant ten pounds to buy a mourning ring." There was a momentary struggle in her mind over the mourning ring. Would it be necessary to spend even part of her ten pounds, if she got them, on such a useless ornament? Would not a mourning blank silk dress, or new shawl, be as suitable a tribute to the memory of her friend? Then, with an instinctive dread of allowing herself to entertain the hope of such a windfall, she said: "I'm sure I don't expect anything; I never thought of it."

"Well, all I say is, it will be very odd if none of her friends here are remembered; I am sure she has been trouble enough to them. The times and times I've felt it was just my duty to go and see what the old woman was doing, and how she was, because really she seemed to have no one to look after her! Not that *I* expect to see a sixpence of her money." Then Miss Brown perceived that Mrs. Lorimer considered herself entitled to a legacy too, and naturally she could not help thinking of the chances of her own, though she did so with a thrill of contrition at the unfeelingness of such calculations.

When they arrived at Mrs. Barker's house, Mrs. Lorimer kept her wits about her, and had a sharp eye on the looks and manners of the other mourners, and reckoning up her own claims against what she knew of theirs, believed that she might be sure of a hundred pounds at least. Ten pounds were a good deal more to Miss Brown than a hundred were to her cousin. Yet she again forgot all about her possible legacy while she stood, squeezed into a corner, thinking regretfully of the evenings she spent with Mrs. Barker in this very room; and which dreary enough as they had been, would have been still drearier to the solitary, morose old lady, if Miss Brown had not tried to cheer them.

CHAPTER III.

The funeral was over. Miss Brown was sitting at home in her little parlor, having taken off and carefully put away her black dress. She had done so with a little hesitation. It seemed unfeeling to change the black dress for a brown one on the evening of her friend's funeral; but economy had been too long a serious consideration with her to allow of her departing from her daily frugal habits; besides, she considered that by saving her black dress she might do Mrs. Barker's memory more honor before the world, than by wearing it out in the solitude of her own home. But she laid aside her usual needle work, and sat thinking of the service which she had that day attended. And then she thought of her own funeral service, and wondered if, when she died, there would be a single human being to shed one such genuine tear for her as she had shed that day for Mrs. Barker. No, there would be no one to mourn her death, even as there was no one who really cared much about her life. She had tried to fulfill the duties which had come in her way. She was gentle and kind to the lodging-maid-of-all-work; she gave out of her penury to those poorer than herself; and struggling with and in part subduing her own shrinking from the task, she had taken a share of those thankless duties of a charity collector, which seem to be generally thrust upon single women. But, after all, what part had she taken in the world's work, and who would miss her when she left it? What was anybody to her?

Then, as tears filled her eyes, her thoughts wandered back to the days when things had been different with her, when she had little dreamed of this cheerless and solitary old age. In her reverie she saw herself as she had once been, young and pretty, and happy with a quiet, serene happiness and hope. How confident that hope of hers had been! how sure she had been that life was very sweet, and that as she loved, so she was loved again! She had been mistaken; and for many a year the recollection of this mistake of hers used to bring a painful spasm to her heart, and a flush of shame to her face. Now, though she could think of it more calmly, still it was a thought from which she shrank uncomfortably. To-night this uncomfortable recollection seemed to rise before her more prominently than usual. And more distinctly than usual too, came a remembrance of another kind, which always had the power of soothing and comforting her, even though the actual thing on which she looked back had been more painful than pleasant to her at the time when it happened.

She had been a girl of eighteen when her cousin, Robert Dixon, had began paying her those attentions which had first flattered her vanity, and easily won her affection. He had not meant anything serious, but it was some years before she discovered this; and before she had made the discovery, and got her eyes opened to the mistake into which she had fallen, she had refused the only offer which had ever been made her—thanks, perhaps, to her own secret confidence in her cousin, and consequent indifference to every one else. It was the recollection of that genuine love, which had been so honestly and earnestly, and even passionately pressed on her, which at once pained and soothed her; only, as time went on, even her soft heart had got to find more and more her satisfaction in the thought of the very pain which her refusal had caused to her unlucky lover. It was pleasant to know she had been so loved once, little as any one cared about her now. It was comforting in the midst of her sad reflections about how any one would grieve for her death, to be able to say to herself: "I wonder if he remembers me still? He told me, even when I refused him, that he would never forget me while he lived. I wonder if he would be sorry to hear of my death?"

The little maid of the lodging brought in her tea, which gave a new direction to her meditations. There had been a rise of a half penny in the prices of sugar and bread, and this idea came to add its weight to her already depressed spirits. It was reported too, that coals were to be dearer, and winter was only beginning. Miss Brown sighed; and then, remembering what Miss Lorimer had been saying, began to think, with a sort of fearful, nervous anxiety, about the chances of Miss Barker's having left her "a remembrance." She left at the time, that it was better and wiser not to think of it, if she could only help doing so; and to prepare herself to bear the possible disappointment in a becoming spirit, she kept saying to herself:

"Poor Mrs. Barker! I shall miss her very much; but I'm sure I had no claim on her—not the slightest."

There was a loud ring at the door-bell. This did not startle her, for there were other lodgers in the house; but presently she heard a man's step in the passage, and a voice asking for her, and then she did start, and her face flushed like a young girl's, and as she rose, she trembled with a nervous agitation which would still sometimes overpower her when she chanced to meet unexpectedly the one for whom years ago she used to wait and watch. However, this emotion might only be a sort of echo of the past, for she could check it now as she could not have done then, and though she glanced with a little annoyance at her poor fire and worn dress, she was sufficiently mistress of herself to meet her visitor, when he was shown into her parlor, with a friendly, composed welcome. Only when Mr. Dixon came in, and when she saw in his face a look which struck her as unusual, she grew a little nervous as she said: "I hope there's nothing wrong, Robert? Maria and the children are well?" (For what had brought him to call on her at this hour?)

"All quite well, thank you." He was shaking hands with her, as he answered her, and was doing so with a warmth and cordiality which brought the color back to her face, and a reminiscence of olden times to her mind, driving from it the thoughts with which it had been lately occupied. She sat down, but he remained standing by the fire. "This is a strange time to come and call on you, Priscilla," he said after a moment's silence; and the tone of assumed joculsrity, for it was quite evidently assumed, made her heart beat quicker. It *was* a strange time for him; his looks and manner were strange; something strange was surely going to happen. "But I thought I had better come and see you this evening myself. I've something to tell you, Priscilla; I thought I would come to tell you;" and he turned suddenly as he stood near her, and looked at her with a curious look, which made her grow hot and cold. What was it he had come to say to her?

"Perhaps you guess what it is; perhaps you know what I've come to tell you," he said abruptly, as he still looked at her in that peculiar way. She did not answer. She had been flushed, and now she became very pale. Was it possible that the long, long deferred hope was coming true at last? People often said that Mr. Dixon was sure to marry again. Was the old dream of her youth being renewed, and had he come to ask her to be his wife, to take care of his children and to manage his house for him, instead of Mrs. Lorimer's? But why did a feeling more resembling terror than joy seem to come over her as she waited for him to go on speaking? Of course, if he asked her she would say yes. It could not be possible that she did not know her own mind on that subject, after having had all these years to think about it. Or—was it possible that what she now felt was a fear of, and a shrinking from the very thing which she had once so hopelessly coveted, so vainly sighed for?

But she had not answered this last question. Still, he did not seem surprised at her confused look or at her silence. "I see," he said presently; this won't be altogether news to you. Well, it will be news to Maria, at any rate."

News to Maria! She, she had no doubt it would be news to Mrs. Lorimer, and not of an agreeable kind. And was she quite sure—the question flashed on her—that the news would be welcomed by herself, as she had fancied it must be? She kept silent and he went on.

"After all, Priscilla, if you had any notion of this, you might have given us a hint. But perhaps it was more prudent to say nothing about it. "Of course"—as he saw her now completely puzzled look—"you guess that I've come to tell you about the will."

"The will" and she gave a gasp, of anxiety, as it seemed to Him; in reality, of relief. He had come, then, merely to tell her about Mrs. Barker's will; perhaps a legacy to herself; not make anything like a proposal of marriage! She was relieved—she was certainly relieved."

"To be sure, the will. Mrs. Barker has left you all her money. You have succeeded to forty thousand pounds."

CHAPTER IV.

Miss Brown was once more alone in her parlor, seated at her table, with the tea tray and the cold tea pot before her. Mr. Dixon had gone and she was left to realize to herself as she could the news that he had brought her. Forty thousand pounds! Nobody had ever supposed that Mrs. Barker was so rich, though she was known to be well off. And all this money was hers! This was her legacy! At first she was too awestruck to be actually happy. If she had been left a hundred pounds she would have been better able to realize and enjoy the idea of such unexpected good fortune. But forty thousand! She was confounded, awed, half incredulous. She found herself thinking, in a vacant, absent way, of that additional halfpenny which she would have to pay for her next pound of sugar. Then she remembered how indifferent Mrs. Barker had been about the threatened rise in the price of sugar; and so, by degrees, she got to conceive of what was to be her future immunity from all such petty cares. "Robert says I shall have fifteen hundred pounds a year," she thought, and another standard whereby to measure her strange new fate occurred to her. She knew that even Mrs. Lorimer had only six hundred a year.

She went to bed mechanically at her usual hour; she got up the next day and went about her frugal, daily housekeeping. She was not sure she had not been dreaming a dream about having been left a fortune. But before the day was far advanced, there came to her sufficient confirmation of Mr. Dixon's news, and before the evening she found herself deep in a maize of strange law papers and law phrases, and listening in meek, uncomprehending bewilderment to talk between the lawyer and Mr. Dixon, who had come back to see her, and whose proffered assistance in this, to her, overwhelming embarrassment of riches, she was glad to accept.

Miss Brown proved herself to be a very poor woman of business. They were very patient with her—both the lawyer and the banker—and did their best to make her understand the meaning of the new language which she had to learn; and she was obliged to them for the pains they took to explain things clearly, and very much ashamed of her own stupidity and muddle-headedness, and of the trouble she was giving them. When Mr. Finch, the lawyer, was gone, she tried to apologize to her cousin.

"You see, Robert, I am so ignorant about these business matters. I am afraid I am very stupid." Mr. Dixon smiled very indulgently; and as he looked at her pretty, still sweet face, with its expression of shy helplessness, perhaps some remembrance came to him of the time when he used to take pleasure in being appealed to by his pretty cousin for help or enlightenment in her girlish difficulties.

"You are quite clever enough for a woman, Priscilla," he said in what he meant to be a complimentary tone. "It doesn't do for ladies to be born lawyers. If Mrs. Barker, for instance, had trusted more to her lawyer, and less to her own wisdom—. But it doesn't signify much now, and it is all the better for you, after all. But, however, I needn't say, Priscilla, that I shall always be delighted to be of any use to you. Don't speak of trouble," continued Mr Dixon heartily, as Miss Brown again made some apologetic murmur. "It's no trouble; it's a pleasure to me to do anything for you. Of course, you will require a good deal of advice, being, as you say, so unused to these matters; and although Finch is a capital man of business—you couldn't have your affairs in better hands—still, there are many little things that you might like to have a friend's opinion about, and you must apply to me, you know. I'm always at your service. Why, we've been good friends all our lives, you and I, and it would be odd if I weren't ready and happy to be of the least use to you." And then Mr. Dixon looked at his watch, and shook hands cordially with her, and hastened away to his business; not dreaming that he was leaving his cousin just at the moment when he might have been of use to her, and when she really wanted him. But she had taken up so much of his valuable time already, that she did not like to detain him longer, when he seemed in a hurry. After he was gone, however, she sat and tried hard, but hopelessly, to think over and understand all she had been told. There was one thing in particular which she puzzled over in vain perplexity. Mrs. Barker had made her own will, instead of employing a lawyer to do it for her. This Miss Brown easily understood was a serious folly and misdemeanor on Mrs. Barker's part, and such as she herself would never have dreamed of committing. Still, the will was acknowledged to be a perfectly valid one. What was wrong, then? Why should Mr. Finch and Mr. Dixon have looked at each other, and said something to one another about a "previous settlement" and "natural heirs?" Why should Mr. Dixon have said: "I can explain it all to Miss Brown, if she likes, but it makes no difference, you know? It doesn't interfere with the perfect validity of the will, and with her rights." What was there more to explain. Poor Miss Brown's head was already puzzling with all the explanations she had had to listen to—explanations which seemed to her to explain so little. Was there anything else which she had failed to understand properly?

"I wish Robert could have said; I would have asked him what it was. Only I am so stupid; I know so little about these things. I wish I were clever-er."

Robert had said she was quite clever enough for a woman. She was not sure, though, if she was quite satisfied with the compliment; she was not sure, when she came to think about it, if she wished to be satisfied or not.

CHAPTER V.

As it happened, Miss Brown had no opportunity for talking to Mr. Dixon about her affairs for some time after this. She saw her lawyer, of course, as often as she wished; but he was almost a stranger to her; personally, his manner was formal and cold, and she was often shy and flurried, and afraid of showing her ignorance, and want of comprehension of its involved explanations. Therefore, the secret perplexity in her own mind about Mrs. Baker's will was not set at rest, and by degrees she got to think that as Mr. Finch saw no difficulty in the matter, it must be all her own fancy or her own mistake; and that there could really be nothing to explain to her which had not been fully explained already—if only she were not so stupid. So she held her tongue, and gradually her little uneasiness died away, and she was able to take possession of and enter into the enjoyment of her fortune with an undisturbed mind.

And her enjoyment was very great. In her case, fortune had not come when she was past being able to take pleasure in it. She was by no means past this. It was delightful to wake in the night and to remember that she was mistress of fifteen hundred a year, and so with a murmured thanksgiving, to fall asleep again in that happy security of peace and comfort for the rest of her life. It was delightful to lie thinking in the morning before she got up, of her deliverance from those cares and worries, from which, throughout her whole life, she had never perfectly escaped till now, and which, during the late years, had followed her weary steps very closely. It was pleasant to dress herself in the rich raiment—the soft, warm, becoming silks and furs which before she could only admire at such an unapproachable distance, and to feel conscious as she looked in her glass, that she was a fair, stately, pleasant woman to look on, and no longer the pinched and meagrely dressed, shabby genteel figure she used to know. The very creature comforts which now surrounded her—the bright, well-furnished rooms in which she had gone to live, the good food on the table, the well-bred, well dressed servants who waited on her, the comfortable little carriage which was at her command—all these luxuries were relished by her with a keen zest which had in it something of youthful freshness of enjoyment.

As to the glad delicious consciousness of her power to do kindnesses and give help, it would have been almost overpowering, if she had not very soon unceremoniously awakened to the fact that—rich as she was—she was not half rich enough to satisfy one-tenth part of the demands which were sure to be made on her purse and her benevolence. Within the very first fortnight after Mrs. Baker's death, she began to see something of this. It might have been an "undesigned coincidence," but it certainly was an odd one that the clergyman of the church to which she belonged should have preached on the text "Charge them that are rich in this world," the very Sunday after Mrs. Baker's funeral. During the following week she got three letters, one requiring a subscription towards building a Protestant church at Constantinople; another setting forth in pathetic terms the case of a destitute clergyman's widow and six children in the west of Ireland; the third, with a calm confidence about all first startled her into the supposition that her claim to the money was being formally disputed, suggesting that she should immediately employ her fortune in building a model lodging house for unemployed market-gardeners. Along with this appeal she came a printed form of subscription and stamped envelope, which she conscientiously returned. But she sent five pounds to the destitute Irish widow, and was rewarded by seeing afterwards in the newspapers that the case was one of more common swindling. In fact, it was in this very matter of ability to be charitable, that she found almost the only drop of bitterness in her cup of pleasure—she could not help people expecting too much from her, but it grieved her to be obliged to disappoint their expectations. In spite of this, however, she was happy, very happy.

One other thing had at first interfered with her pleasure in her riches—she feared that Mrs. Lorimer would grudge them to her, and would resent having been so completely passed over in Mrs. Barker's will. To her great comfort, however, Mrs. Lorimer showed nothing but generous and sympathetic pleasure in her cousin's good fortune. Indeed, Mrs Lorimer was too prudent a woman to wish to seem unkind or disagreeable. It was mortifying, no doubt, to have lost even that poor legacy of a hundred pounds on which she had been reckoning. It was rather trying to her temper to see her poor relation so entirely raised above all reach of her patronage. But there was some consolation in assuming a patronage of another kind. Miss Brown was no longer dependent on her stray gifts of game, poultry, or garden produce, or on her offers of change and country air; but she was very dependent on Mrs. Lorimer's knowledge of the world and society, and on her advice respecting servants, houses, and tradespeople; and Mrs. Lorimer was kindly liberal in allowing her the benefit of both, and found it so pleasant to chaperone her rich, shy, spinster cousin to shops, and calls, and dinner-parties, that she swallowed the annoyance of having to take up a somewhat secondary position. Nor could she help being softened and propitiated by the simplicity and modesty with which Priscilla bore her new honors. Perhaps Mrs. Lorimer's conscience reminded her of many a slight, and sign of careless indifference to her poor cousin's feelings, which the latter might now have resented, if she had chosen. She was half touched by her gentle humility, and half contemptuous of it. "Priscilla was always a poor spirited creature, poor thing!" she said to herself. She did not understand that Miss Brown could still distinctly remember every mortification and annoyance, even while she silently forgave them, and tried to view them as not having been intended. But she did not understand that Priscilla was "after all, a good creature.—And I'm sure for my part," she said to her brother, "I don't grudge her good luck. And its well for her that she has us to take care of her, for she's as simple as a child in some things. But she's really so good tempered and amiable, one can't help liking her." It had taken Mrs. Lorimer a long time apparently, to find out her cousin's good qualities; and even Mr. Dixon smiled a little to himself at this sudden recognition of them.

Five months passed away, and the first novelty of Miss Brown's change of fortune had subsided. She was still very happy in it. Every morning and evening her thanksgiving for her "mercies" were as fervent as ever. But sometimes, to her surprise, there would come over her, in the midst of her prosperity, a slightly dull, wearied, unsatisfied feeling; and now and then she would wonder why, even now, with so many more friends and acquaintances than she used to have, she should still be so lonely.

One reason for it might be her own natural reserve and shyness of temper; it was so difficult for her to make new acquaintances. People fancied she was proud and unsocial, and the knowledge that she was believed to be so, increased her shyness. Nobody seemed really to understand and become fond of her—not even those to whom she tried to be the kindest. She was courted and paid attention to, but she knew that it was partly on account of her position and fortune, and partly out of compliment to Mrs. Lorimer, who had first insisted on introducing her into society. She never experienced any sentimental longings for the old, quiet obscure life; she shuddered at the thought of its dreariness and poverty. But she felt that her present life, easy and comfortable as it was, did not prove quite so satisfactory as she had at first fancied it was to be.

At last, when the bright spring weather began she went to pay her cousins a visit at Elm Grove. There was a pleasant excitement in the idea of this visit, which made her prepare for it with a feeling of eagerness and anticipative enjoyment. After all her own home was a dull one, in spite of its pleasantness and comfort. Her cousins were her cousins, her own nearest relations, and they had of late acted towards her in a very kind and cousinly way, and had both pressed her to come and stay as long as she liked. There was no doubt that they would be very happy to see her.

That was such a new, pleasant conviction, that people were to be happy, really and truly happy to see her! It was a conviction she had rather missed, it must be said, on the occasion of former visits to Elm Grove. She remembered that; but she would not think about it now; for there was Mrs. Lorimer standing at the door to receive her, hospitable welcome beaming in her face; and there—yes, there was Robert himself, who had come home early from his beloved bank that day, on purpose to be ready to hand her out of the carriage! It was a very pleasant arrival.

CHAPTER VI.

"Upon my word, Maria, I think I might do worse." So said Mr. Dixon to his sister one day, about a fortnight after Miss Brown's arrival at Elm Grove.

And Mrs. Lorimer, after a slight pause, replied: "Well, on the whole, I think you couldn't do better."

Mr. Dixon looked relieved, for he had been waiting with some uneasiness for Mrs. Lorimer's verdict.

"Of course, my marriage need not make any difference to you," he said readily. "You would remain—that is," he added, correcting himself, and aware that he had been very nearly hurried away by an impulse of gratitude into an imprudent suggestion—"you would remain here until you could find a house to suit yourself. I am sure Priscilla would be too glad to have you."

"Oh, I daresay," said Mrs. Lorimer, rather snappishly.

Then she felt that she was foolish to spoil the effect of her former gracious speech by any ungraciousness of manner. After all, her brother's unprecedented had not taken her by surprise. That he should marry again, was only in the natural order of things; and Priscilla was likely to be a very docile and subservient sister-in-law. So, when he went on to say that he had made up his mind to propose to her that evening, Mrs. Lorimer, after that one struggle between her temper and her prudence, made up her mind to approve heartily of what he was going to do.

"You know, Robert, I have always been anxious that you should marry again. And I am very fond of Priscilla, and I am sure, putting aside all thought of her fortune, that she will make an excellent wife."

Mr. Dixon was too glad to get his sister's consent, and to have everything, as he expressed it to himself, "arranged so easily," to make any remark on the self denial with which she had for so long concealed from her secret wishes as to his re-marriage.

Priscilla had been enjoying her visit very much. She could not remember, as she innocently told her cousins, when she had been so happy. Perhaps it did not occur to any of them that her memory need not have been so severely taxed, if former visits had been made equally pleasant to her. But that fortnight, at any rate, had passed very pleasantly; and with her spirits enlivened and her health strengthened by the fresh country air, the shy gravity had become dispelled, the sweet, serene temper had brightened into gentle cheerfulness, and she had proved herself so pleasant a companion, that Mrs. Lorimer wondered, half grudgingly, at the change in her, and Mr. Dixon became more and more sensible that his notion of marrying Priscilla was an excellent one.

The step once decided on, he did not lose time in taking it. On the very evening after he had settled his plans with his sister, he proceeded to make them known to the person they most concerned, without a single misgiving in his mind as to her manner of receiving the intelligence. His confidence was not unreasonable. He had great reliance on his sister's judgment, and she had spoken as it Priscilla, or indeed any single lady whatever, must be thankful for an offer of marriage, from whomsoever it might come. He knew, too, that an offer from him was not one to be despised. He was rich, with a handsome house and an ample establishment. He was a widower, indeed, and he had three children. But these facts seemed only to give an air of increased solidity and respectability to the position he had to bestow. He was no lawless elderly bachelor, of doubtful habits; neither was he a precise, selfish, unyielding one, untrained to the domestic yoke, and accustomed to take always his own way. His first wife had had a very good time of it with him; his sister had reigned and ruled to her heart's content. Priscilla, or anybody else, might reasonably count on a very comfortable married life, and Mrs. Lorimer had just cause for believing that her brother ran no risk of a refusal.

But Mrs. Lorimer had no suspicion of what, after all, was his chief source of confidence. She knew nothing of his old flirtation with his cousin, and she had never remarked what had not quite escaped his eyes—the little nervous flutter which Priscilla had sometimes betrayed at the sight of him. Of late, certainly, her manner had been much more self-possessed, but this was only natural, for she had been seeing him more frequently and she was perhaps acquiring more self-reliance and dignity since her succession to fortune. It was very well she should do so; he would not care to have a shy, nervous, easily abashed wife at the head of his table. As to her liking for himself, he had no doubt of it; and though he had thought little enough of it in by-past days, there was now something which pleasantly flattered his vanity in the belief that he had always been an object of special interest to one, who he was beginning to find out, was a very lovable woman indeed. Moreover, she was a person of importance now in their society; and a marriage with her would add not a little to his own consequence. On the whole, he prepared for taking the field that night with a very comfortable confidence both in the wisdom of his project and in its ultimate success.

He handed Priscilla, as usual, to dinner, and exerted himself even more than usual to be agreeable to her. And she found him very agreeable. But as she went with Mrs. Lorimer to the drawing-room after dinner, she thought, with a half-wondering, half-melancholy smile, how much she would have given years ago for such a delightful hour. "But I dare say it would have been very different then. How happy I should have been—and yet, how shy and stupid, and how vexed with myself afterwards for my awkwardness and confusion. I was not shy at all to night. How pleasant it is to be able to talk easy. Yes, it is very pleasant—but——. Well, perhaps, it is best as it is." She was signing to herself, she hardly knew why, when she found that Mr. Dixon had followed her from the dining-room, and that Mrs. Lorimer had left the room, and they were alone.

Nothing in this, however, struck her as extraordinary. She sat down on the sofa and took up her work, and made some remark about the fineness of the weather and the beauty of the spring blossoms on the trees.

"Do you like this place, Priscilla?" he said abruptly.

"Elm Grove! Yes, I like it very much."

She knitted away quite comfortably and unsuspiciously.

"I'm glad you like it.—Priscilla what would you say——" Then he stopped and looked at her. It was very odd, but she was still blind to what was coming. She looked up from her knitting for a moment without exactly noting what he was saying, and began to count some stitches. Her calmness annoyed him, but he had begun now, and he would go on.

"Priscilla," he said gravely, "I am going to ask you to be my wife." Then, indeed, her composure gave way. A look of stupefaction, a deadly paleness came over her face. It had come at last! And she had been thinking herself safe!

Then, as he sat down on the sofa beside her, and took her hand, while she was too bewildered and frightened to make even a show of resistance, a sudden memory rushed over her of those old, long past days—of hours when she had waited, and watched, and wept, and prayed for this very thing, of weary days of blank disappointment, of nights of bitter tears. And it was come now—now, when she had no dear welcome for it, but this feeling of actual shrinking and terror. "Oh! no, no!" she murmured, with a sort of wail, as if over the remembrance of what she had once suffered. Of course he did not understand her. He, in his obtuse, well-meaning contentment with himself and his plans, could only suppose that her low cry was expressive of conventional, womanly hesitation.

"We're neither of us so young as we have been, it's true," he said, with a self-satisfied smile, "but we needn't mind that—need we, Priscilla? We are old enough to please ourselves at any rate. I've only to think of my children and my sister. As to the children, you'll be just the very best mother they can have; and—

CONTINUED ON 8TH PAGE.

The Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871.

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THE ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT

There seems to be a great deal of uncertainty existing as to whether it was ever intended to have a convention or secret caucus of the leaders of the anti-Grant movement. General BUTLER has taken it upon himself to denounce the whole report as a canard. It is probable that no such conference will ever be held, as the feelers thrown out have elicited no encouraging response. But it is by no means certain that no such caucus was contemplated.

The gossip in Washington now is that the movers in this new party movement are looking about for some so-called Republican who is willing to be elected President by Democratic votes, and whom the Democratic leaders are willing to support. The Democrats are expected to be humbly "passive" in the matter and to take any man the managers may finally select. The issues to be raised with the Republican party are the tariff, amnesty, and civil service reform. As the Republican members of Congress have the long session before them a record satisfactory to the great majority of the thinking men of the country, they have every opportunity of silencing all controversy on these points. Sensible, practical measures on each of these topics will satisfy the people, and measures of that character only will be adopted by our members of Congress.

Then the fact remains, sufficient to cause all these nicely laid schemes to miscarry, that the great majority of the Democratic party are not "passives," nor "new departurists." They are opposed to Republican ideas from traditional prejudice, from conviction, and from their supposed personal interests. The leaders want office—hence their chief concern is to secure an organization on any basis which will secure that object. It is one thing to make a creed, or a party basis, and quite another to get people enough to stand upon it.

It is expected that this new movement will acquire strength during the coming term of Congress, which is known as the President making session. But popular opinion is not made or controlled by Congressmen of any party. Events have much more to do than men in shaping popular views. The press has more influence than the managers of political conventions. In the failure of the Harrisburg movement we see that the managers have failed to induce the lions and the lambs to lie down quietly in the same bed. The coming Presidential contest, despite of all the tricks of managers, will be a conflict of the great ideas which have been in opposition for many years past. Let the Republican party remain united and be true to its principles and it will command the support and confidence of the people in larger measure than ever before.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Notwithstanding the loss of an immense amount of property by fire in the largest city of the West, and the consequent bankruptcy of many hitherto prosperous men, the finances of the country have not been seriously disturbed, and are not likely to be. Taxes are laid upon our people to pay the national debt, to pay off State obligations, to carry forward town and city improvements, to build school houses, railroads, &c., as never before, and still the business and the working men of the country are steadily prosperous. One cause of this prosperity has not been made specially prominent, and that is, that for the first time in the history of the nation we are not overtrading with foreign countries. The balance of trade is for once in our favor. Our taxes are heavy, to be sure, but they come back to the people again in the course of business, and as the blood circulates in the body, giving life, warmth and activity to every member of it, so the money we expend is but set in motion to give new life to trade. The same thing may be said of the injudicious extravagance in which many households indulge. Individuals are the worse for it, but so long as the expenditure does not go abroad the community is no loser. But when our capital is deported abroad the case is widely different. Modern science has tried the experiment of injecting into the veins of the enfeebled patient the rich, warm blood of a healthy and vigorous person. This may be good for the patient, but it cannot but be bad for the one whose veins are depleted. Money is the life blood of trade. Keep it circulating in our own body, and we have vigor, life and force. Send it over the water to enrich the nations of Europe, and you have languor and death.

In the excellent work of Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, on the "Questions of the Day," occurs the following sentence pregnant with truth:

"No overdealing in anything except foreign commodities can greatly, or even considerably, shake the finances of the Nation and of the people; simply because no other sort of speculation or overtrading, be it ever so wild, throws out of employment the industry of the country and the capital associated with it in production."

The much condemned and criticised tariff policy of the Administration has had the effect to restrain excessive trade with foreign countries. It has kept capital at home which a free trade policy would have sent abroad with reckless prodigality. But for this we could not have reduced the public debt, restored our credit, carried on vast railroad improvements, bridged over the chasms made by losses in fire and flood, and kept the business of the country in glowing activity.

Free Trade simply proposes that American capital shall not go into our market places where men stand idle asking to be employed to say to them: go into the workshop, the mine, and the factory, and you shall receive honest wages for honest work. It passes them by and hires laborers in a foreign land to do the work these men are asking leave to do. Had the home laborers been employed they would have spent the wages here and in the course of trade, the capitalist would have got his money back again. But the cash he sends abroad, if it ever finds its way back again, comes in the form of loans on which the borrower must pay interest. Let no man be deceived. If we pay for foreign labor by sending our capital abroad we shall not long be able to bear the burdens which so far have been no great trial to our strength. Let it be borne in mind that one great cause of our present prosperity, in spite of all drawbacks and burdens, is because of the fact that we are so hedged in that overtrading with foreign countries has been limited and restrained.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

Is Ex-Controller CONNOLLY meeting with altogether just and fair treatment at the hands of the officers of the law? is a question which more than one fair minded man is asking about this time. That he is an offender and deserves to be treated as such we shall not deny. But he has a claim—in law, and in justice—to as liberal treatment as is usually extended to men called to answer similar charges before trial and conviction. It seems to us that he is not receiving that sort of treatment at the hand of those charged with the duty of prosecuting the complaint against him.

CONNOLLY was the first of the infamous ring to surrender to the demands of the friends of reform. He gave them the facilities which have enabled them to unearth the long concealed, outrageous thefts and frauds of the gang which had so long preyed upon the city. He gave way for Mr. GREEN to be made the acting Comptroller when Mayor HALL, and every other member of the ring, resisted the reformers, and by means of the help he afforded the people have gained the advantage over the most desperate and unprincipled combination of swindlers that ever cursed any city government. Now, admitting that CONNOLLY was as bad as the worst of them, and that he acted the *role* of the penitent only to escape the penalty of the law, yet he is entitled to the favor which prosecutors usually allow the guilty who aid them in bringing their equally guilty confederates to justice. Of course CONNOLLY, by the aid he gave to the friends of reform, made enemies of the ring and of all its adherents, so that he can expect no help of any of them to keep him out of prison. The course of the sheriff in rejecting the bail offered, and of the court in fixing an excessive amount of bail, seems to us more like carrying out the vindictive behests of Tammany than acting in the interests of justice. The Constitution of the United States and that of the State of New York both provide that excessive bail shall not be required. There is no propriety in demanding of CONNOLLY the amount of bail required of TWEED. TWEED has more of the stolen money in possession and can indemnify his bondsmen, and then if he chooses escape the punishment of the law. CONNOLLY will be more certain to be forthcoming, under such bonds as he is able to give than the other actors in the ring who have all Tammany to help them in their hour of need.

We are glad to be informed that in the minds of some of the Committee of Seventy there is a feeling that CONNOLLY is being dealt with too severely. We have no desire to see him absolved from punishment, but, while held answerable for the evil he has done, let not the help he has given to the cause of justice be forgotten. It is not creditable to the prosecution that his circumstances are not more liberally considered. It is not meet that TWEED should be waited on by the Sheriff's officers with the utmost courtesy and deference, while one who has yielded to the law and to public opinion instead of defying them, and who has aided justice instead of hindering it, is treated with undue rigor and severity.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The people of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and the towns along the Ohio river, are waking up to the importance of improving that stream so as to maintain navigation unobstructed during the greater part of the year. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says that a manufacturer of that city affirms that Pittsburg can better afford to put ten millions of dollars into the Ohio river improvement than to let things go on as they do now. Cincinnati can well say the same thing. Pittsburg has coal, iron, steel, glass, and a great many other products to sell, which seek the river transit. A dry season along the Ohio and its tributaries means dear coal, and perhaps a fuel famine in Cincinnati. The *Commercial* says: "There are cities that, interested as we are, would not hesitate about doing it, if nothing less would insure the improvement. It is the duty of the country to maintain this great natural highway of inland commerce. It frequently happens, however, that works most necessary receive the least attention. Let us, therefore, see that in this case this happens no longer from such cause. The dozen States more immediately interested need to be aroused and their influence consolidated in Congress and before the country; and in this Pittsburgh should wait for no other city to take the lead."

We have only to add that the friends of internal or inter-State navigation, whether in the lake or river interest, should make common cause in urging the government to keep in running order the great natural highways of commerce. The theories of partisans and the jealousies of sections have hitherto thrown obstructions in the way of improving our rivers and harbors. The time has come to insist upon the enforcement of a more liberal policy, one which will keep the business of the country from suffering the limitations and embarrassments it now labors under for lack of such improvements as Congress only can make. Private companies would improve the Ohio if tolls could be charged, but the people want free navigation. Hence the government should remove the difficulties which now exist.

THE TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The President and Directors of this Railway have been pushing their enterprise with all possible energy. They now report that they are engaged in making their final survey, and that as soon as it is completed they will be prepared, so far as their enterprise is concerned, to let the contract for the entire road from Ann Arbor to the State line. Toledo has promised that whenever the citizens of Michigan should carry the work so far her citizens would see the means provided for the finishing of the road bed into this city. This yet remains to be done.

We are gratified at the prospect of an early completion of this road, which has from the beginning been regarded by our citizens with the greatest favor. The Northern road is the necessary continuation of the Mansfield, Tiffin and Toledo road. It was hoped that arrangements might be made with the Pennsylvania Central Railway for the grading and equipment of the road from Toledo to the State Line, but if this is not done, Toledo must supply the link that remains to be completed in this chain of railway communication.

The Ann Arbor road is of too much importance to Toledo to be allowed to fail for lack of the aid she is abundantly able to render. We cannot afford to let this project fail. The friends of this road in Michigan have met with great obstacles and have overcome serious difficulties to get the project thus far on its way. It has required a vast amount of labor, since the first arrangements were set aside by the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, to get individual subscriptions to stock and right of way to supply the place of the town subscriptions, which were declared unlawful. We must show these gentlemen that we appreciate their efforts to put Toledo in direct communication with the rich agricultural and mining districts of the State of Michigan. It is not, perhaps, our place to suggest how this promise on our part shall be fulfilled, but that Toledo should see the road built from here to the State line, and furnish adequate depot facilities within the city limits, will be admitted by all acquainted with the history of this project.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is very anxious to entice some Republicans elected to the Ohio General Assembly to head its nice little scheme for demoralizing the Republican organization. A few days ago the *Enquirer* announced that Mr. LITTLE, of Green county, would be an Independent candidate for Speaker of the House. That gentleman's friends say that Mr. LITTLE will accept the position of Speaker only from the Republicans as an organization, and is not a party to any such scheme as the *Enquirer* proposes.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. SCHENCK.

The New York *Mail* believes that the use of Minister SCHENCK'S name, as one of the Directors of the "Emma Silver Mining Company" was without his consent, or if it was a foundation in fact, that Mr. S. has entered into business operations in view of an early termination of his mission by his resignation thereof. It is known that he accepted the place reluctantly as at the time of accepting the mission to England he had the offer of the position of law officer to the North Pacific Railroad from JAY COOKE, and it is not improbable that he intends to return to private life as soon as possible. But we may well presume from Gen. SCHENCK'S good sense and quick discernment, that he has not violated any of the proprieties which belong to his high position.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The cotton supply is not second in importance even to the supply of breadstuffs. Upon the cotton supply the bread of millions of working men depends. The following estimate is sent out from Washington collected from the most reliable sources: The crop of the United States, 3,925,000 bales; supply from the East Indies, 1,500,000; Brazil, 550,000; Egypt, 330,000; from other countries, 2,500,000. Add to the above, the excess of stock: In European ports, 254,000 bales; excess in the United States ports, 45,000; in spinners' hands, 300,000; making the total supply for the year 6,479,000 bales. Allowing that the consumption for the year will be at the rate of 25,000 bales per week, which rate can only be reduced by extremely low prices, there would be on hand at the end of the year, 239,000 bales.

☞ The amount of National currency issued in the month of October to the new banks under the "fifty-four million act," was two millions. The whole amount of the notes issued is twenty-six millions.

THE LOS ANGELOS HORROR.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* writes from Los Angelos a long account of the horrible massacre of Chinese at that place. The trouble arose about one Chinaman persuading the woman who had been bought by one of his countrymen for a wife to marry him, instead of the purchaser, who had paid $500 to one of the importing companies for her. The Chinamen began fighting among themselves, and the authorities were called on to quell the disturbance. Among those summoned to assist the police was a gambler named ROBERT THOMPSON. It is both asserted and denied that THOMPSON fired a volley from his revolver into the belligerent crowd of Chinamen. At all events, THOMPSON received a shot from the Chinese which proved a fatal one. The news of his death was carried to his associates in the city, when an infuriated crowd gathered which rushed for the Chinese settlements. The poor creatures made barricades and for a time kept the mob at bay. We will let the correspondent tell a portion of the dreadful story in his own words:

The Chinese had in the meantime strongly fortified themselves within the impregnable walls of the long range of adobe buildings, known as "Corronel's Block," and which is a part of the "Chinese quarter." The doors and windows were barricaded from the inside, and were strong enough to resist any ordinary force. The mob failing to effect an entrance below, several Mexicans scrambled upon the roof, and with axes cut a large hole through the thick brea, revealing some six or eight Chinamen huddled into the corners of the small room below. Seeing the danger from above, one of the inmates essayed to escape by the back door, and in running across an open court towards another part of the block he was shot and killed. The crazy mob, with loud shouts of victory, now rushed upon the defenceless and affrighted Chinamen, seized all in the room and dragged them away to the most convenient place of execution, "sparing neither young men nor maidens nor those who stooped for age." Fortunately the women who fell into the clutches of the mob were rescued by the officers and a few determined citizens and locked up in jail for protection. But two young lads, one of them a mere child scarce ten years old, and a remarkably bright and intelligent little fellow, were mercilessly strangled to death by the incarnate fiends, and their bodies left dangling in the air. An effort was made to rescue these children by two or three brave men, but they were fired upon by the mob and driven away at the point of their pistols. The heroic manner in which these brave little fellows met their cruel death called forth eulogistic commendations even from their murderers. One of them had been in the country only a few days. The youngest could speak English quite well, and on the way to the gibbet said to his executioners: "What for you kill me? Me never do Melican man any harm; Alle same, you hang me; belly good, me no fraid die—good bye." And thus his innocent life went out amid those terrible scenes of anarchy and blood and death, a guileless child of ten summers guilty of no crime, accused of no offense, suspected of no wrong! And this, 5,000 miles away from his own *heathen* home, in a *Christian* land which boasts of its civilization and humanity, and which proposes to guaranty the equal protection of its laws to the high and the lowly alike! Many of the scenes and incidents attending the massacre I do not care to write, and if I did you would not print them, so utterly disgusting and revolting are they. Many were dragged through the streets by brute force to the place of execution, and if any hung back or resisted, dirk knives were plunged into their backs to quicken their pace. Their pockets were invariably rifled on the way, and in the scramble much and sometimes all of their clothing was torn from them, and hideous and nameless outrages perpetrated upon their bodies. Two were dragged over 20 rods by means of a rope about their necks, and were found to be dead, or at least showed no signs of life when strung up. Seven were strung up at the corner of Los Angelos and Commercial streets, suspended from the awning. Five were hung to the tail end of a common high-boxed freight wagon on Los Angeles street, their toes almost touching the ground. Two of them seized the ropes above their heads and drew themselves up so as to prevent strangulation, when the cowardly assassins beat and cut and slashed their hands and arms until the cords or bones were severed, and the helpless victims sunk down to death in despair.

Dr. GENE FONG, a noted Chinese physician, and a man generally respected and esteemed, had his apartments broken into by the mob and was robbed of $10,000 in gold, and then cruelly and deliberately murdered in cold blood before his wife's eyes, despite her tears and entreaties to take their gold and jewels and spare her husband's life. A valuable diamond ring, pawned two days after by a Mexican, and subsequently identified as having belonged to the Doctor's collection of jewels, led to the arrest of one of his assassins.

The bodies after being hung were in many cases riddled with bullets and seven suspended from the awning were so badly wounded that their blood mingling together in the gutter, formed a stream which ran into the adjoining sewer.

But I am sick of writing or speaking or even thinking of these terrible scenes. Fifteen Chinese were hung, three were shot to death and two have since died of wounds. Thus in all twenty were slain, and of that number barely one was guilty of any known offence. Nineteen of them were innocent of any crime; were industrious, sober and peaceful and had given no provocation.

Topics of the Week.

It is significant that Victor Emanuel, at the opening the Italian Parliament, advocated or suggested a system of internal improvements. This indicates that Italy will meet the spirit that conceived and completed the Mont Cenis Tunnel and other enterprises opening ways of travel, and that the Italian countries, now united under one Government, see their opportunity to assume again the commercial activity that tells so rapidly in the material progress of nations. It is significant that in this first meeting of the Parliament at Rome this line of policy should be indicated.

In the Tichborne trial, the case for the claimant is about closed. Among his later witnesses was Bogle, the Jamaica negro, who was for many years a valet of Sir Edward Doughty, the uncle of Sir Roger Tichborne. He is the person who is supposed to have tutored the claimant in the part of Sir Roger, but he denied this entirely, and stood his cross examination very well. He swore that he recognized the claimant as Sir Roger, when he first saw him in Australia in 1866, and has never doubted his identity. Several of the men who served under young Tichborne in the cavalry regiment to which he belonged have also been examined, and swear to his identity. There was nothing very remarkable in the testimony lately introduced on the claimant's side. The witnesses against him will be examined in December, after Sir John Coleridge has opened his case against the claimant.

The Mobile *Register* publishes an article entitled, "We are Conquered. Is it Best to Say So?" And in this article it says: "The South looked around for help in its extremity, eager to take it where it should find it. It found it in the Democratic party, and made an alliance with it. It was a wise alliance, though it should finally fail. But it has not finally failed. We may have to extend our alliance to gain more help and strength for our deliverance. Common sense and self-defense say extend them when we can and where we can. And it is just because we are conquered that we are so instructed." And in this connection we may be allowed to respectfully submit that common sense will direct that no more such alliances as were made with the Democratic party be made. If the party represented by the *Register* is conquered, the alliance *has* failed. Common sense and self-defense will direct the South to assume a course, the very opposite of that recommended by the *Register*, since it departed from the glittering platform announced when its publication was resumed. The *Register* should draw some instruction from the failure of its enterprise, and see that the principles of the Democratic party will not win in this country and that there is, as regards itself, a necessity for a new departure.

Advices from Mexico under date of Nov. 19, indicate that the situation of affairs in that country is not improving. The present troubles were precipitated by the result of the recent Presidential election. There were three candidates for President of the Republic, Juarez (for re election,) Porfirio Diaz and Lerdo de Tejada. As neither candidate received a majority of electoral votes, the names of Juarez and Diaz, went before Congress. On the 12th of October, as will be seen by reference to files of the BLADE, Juarez was declared elected President. The friends of Diaz claimed that this election was unfair, and they at once inaugurated a revolution, Diaz himself for a time remaining quiet. It was understood that he was in favor simply of declaring the election of Oct. 12, illegal and invalid. If this position is sustained, the Chief Justice Lerdo de Tejada, becomes President. As Tejada was the third candidate for President, receiving the smallest number of votes, this proposition did not meet with favor and suggested a coalition between the Tejada and Diaz parties. The latest dispatch indicates that Diaz has placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party, and that several of the States have formally pronounced in his favor, and that one at least, Oajaca, has seceded from the Confederacy and decreed to return to its own sovereignty. The Legislature of this State having declared for Diaz, his party becomes identified with disunion. Congress, in the meantime, stands by Juarez and shows a disposition to grant extraordinary powers. His army, it appears, is not to be trusted. In this is an element that renders conjecture as to future events, subject to no settled rules. Juarez is tenacious, courageous and certainly understands the Mexican character and the indications are that he will triumph.

The revolution in Mexico is simply an old conflict revived. Ever since President Juarez has been prominent as a leader he has had as the leader of an opposite party Porfirio Diaz, who stands at the head of the present revolutionary movement. Juarez, as is well known, is a descendant of the Indian race and is intensely Mexican in the anti-Spaniard sense. The Diaz family may be said to represent the old aristocratic Spanish stock and the conservative wing of the Republican party. Ever since Juarez was declared constitutional President during the crisis of 1858, he has been known as the leader of the liberal party. In 1867 the contest for supremacy was between Juarez, Diaz and Ortega. Later in the same year there was trouble over the nomination of Diaz for President, and in December Juarez was inaugurated as President and Lerdo de Tejada Vice President. We are now told that there will be a change of Cabinet, and this perhaps indicates a disposition to conciliate some of the opposing factions. The contest is not likely to be an insignificant one, and the result will settle no great question. Mexican revolutions have men as prime movers, rather than principles. If the telegraph rightly reports, Oajaca, the State of which Juarez was Governor from 1848 to 1852, has formally declared against him.

The papers see war in every measure undertaken by Russia, and quite recently all measures are interpreted to mean hostility to Germany. Gortschakoff, it is said, has always been friendly to Germany and that now the prominence of the war party will compel his resignation, and the re-organization of the Cabinet. The recent conquest of Soongaria, it is stated, was accomplished against Gortschakoff's judgment. The late war measures in the Baltic are in opposition to his views.

In these straws the leading journals see reasons for a change in the Cabinet and the elevation of General Favejuff to Gortschakoff's place. Russia's preparation does not necessarily mean a menace of Germany or Austria. Russia looks ahead and is giving such attention to the details of preparation that keep her advancing with the most forward of European Nations. It was so long a habit to count Russia among the slow coaches in National progress, that her new way of doing things causes surprise, even were no warlike movements indicated. With the lessons of the great war before her, Russia is moving up to the line, and the cold, careful calculation that is made manifest, is in such contrast with the spasmodic eruptions in some other countries, that they are doubtless magnified. For example, it is considered important that the railroads being built in Russia are on a different guage from those in other European countries. This looks like a defensive measure rather than like an offensive one; and means that Prussia shall not run her own locomotives and trains up to Russian cities, as she did to those of France. This is not the first time that we have been told that Gortschakoff would resign or be removed, and that there would be a change of policy.

A cable dispatch, supposed to come from Madrid, informs us that the *Correspondencia* announces its belief in the willingness of England to give up Gibraltar. The belief of the *Correspondencia* in this case, amounts to very little. When England willingly gives up this strong post, the age of wonders will have come. Spain would of course like to possess it, but as she is not as strong now as when she gave it up, there can be no good reason why her demands should now be complied with, much less anticipated. England has held this Fortress since 1704, against the repeated attacks of the Spaniards, and against the combined attacks of the Spaniards and French in 1779. This last siege, it will be remembered, continued three years, and as the approaches were directed by the best engineers of France and Spain, the result, ending in the triumph of the besieged fixed the Fortress as impregnable.

Australian legislators are contemplating a new departure. For years there has been a well organized effort in England to repeal the law prohibiting the marriage of a man with a deceased wife's sister. All classes joined in the demand for the repeal of this law, but every time the measure was defeated in the House of Lords. In Australia the friends of the measure, or those in favor of repeal, were stronger, and the Colonial Parliament passed five times the law permitting in that colony a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and it was only after repeated refusals to sanction such legislation that the British Colonial Office has finally confirmed the act. The Queen, using her veto, always refused her assent on the ground that the proposition was diametrically at variance with a fundamental principle of English law. The statute of the Australian Parliament was finally confirmed on the express ground that it was passed with little opposition in both Houses, and there was a strong popular feeling in its favor. The reasons for the confirming of this statute lay the foundation of a principle (that laws of a colony and the mother country need not be essentially on the same basis) for which Australian people have been long contending. They have exhibited a desire to model their legislation on that of the United States, and the action of the British Colonial Office opens the way. The triumph of the colonial party is important also in the influence it will have in forwarding the repeal of the obnoxious marriage law in England. It will give strength to the opponents of the present law, and will certainly show in some significance to those who uphold the law against the real and growing sentiment of the liberal people at home and in the colonies.

The application of steam power to canal navigation, has been discussed at length in these columns. Recently experiments have been made which promise much. In one case we have the application of the Belgian principle on the Erie Canal between Albany and West Troy. The principle stated in the simplest manner, is this: An iron or steel rope or cable, from one-half to one inch in thickness, is laid in the bottom of the canal, fastened at either end. A small steam engine, portable or fixed, is placed upon the tow-boat, or boat which is to act as a tug. This engine is provided with and works Fowler's clip-drum, which is a cast-iron wheel six feet in diameter, or thereabouts, provided with a number of movable clips, turning on steel centres. These clips are in pairs, nearly touching one another, and forming a groove. The cable is lifted upon the drum and laid within the groove; the steam applied presses the clips upon the cable, and thus acting like claws, the draw the boat along the cable, which falls again from the drum, slack and nearly perpendicular, into the canal. It is claimed that three miles an hour can be maintained with a load of five hundred tons.

This is twice the rate made by horses, and it is claimed that the cost of moving will be reduced one half. The cost in Europe is one mill per ton per mile.

A new steam canal boat, built at Rochester, New York, made the trip from that place to Buffalo at the rate of six miles an hour with seventy tons of freight on board. The principle on which this boat is built, is thus described by the Buffalo papers: "The upper part of the bow is shaped like an ordinary boat; but below the water line the bows, instead of rounding away at the sides to clear the water, come flush out with the stem. Between these two projections the bow is hollowed out, giving it the appearance of an immense scoop-shovel standing upright with the hollowed part facing toward the front. At the bottom this tapers off into a flumeway thirty by twelve inches, which runs through the entire length of the boat over the floor timbers. The propelling power is an iron paddle wheel, ten feet in diameter, with vertical buckets 30 by 36 inches. These buckets or paddles enter and leave the water in a vertical position, so that no power is lost in lifting, or striking the water. The action of the wheel draws the water out of the flume, which is replenished from the bow."

It is expected that the entire amount of water displaced by the boat will be drawn through the flumeway by the action of the wheel. If this is done, no swell or wave will be produced.

Reports of these trial trips will be looked for with great interest, because of late years few subjects have attracted more attention than the steam navigation of canals.

The old scheme for connecting the Caspian and Black Seas, has been revived in Russia, and what was conceived in the time of Peter the Great bids fair to be carried out or at least commenced in the time of Alexander II. The plan is to cut a canal from the Caspian Sea, through the plains of Kumo-Manitz to the Sea of Azoff. It is now claimed that this plain formed in prehistoric times merely a branch of the two seas in question, and that even now the valley is divided by a deep line into two parts, thus making the cutting of a ship canal comparatively easy. The length of the canal will be about 370 miles, the river Don furnishing 60 miles of this channel. The work can be completed in six years at an estimated cost of $81,000,000. As Russia is enterprising, and more that is ambitious, and as this canal would forward her commercial interests as well as contribute to her strength, allowing her fleet a free range through the line of seas, there is good reason to suppose that the work on the canal will not be long delayed. The last ten years has shown that Russia fully understands that strength comes from internal improvements, and this scheme is in keeping with others that have contributed so much to her progress and strength.

The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, suggests the question who would succeed him, as heir apparent to the throne, in case of his death. The succession would pass with the death of the Prince of Wales to his son, Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. If the Queen, now 52 years of age, should die, a regency would be established, and it is reasonable to suppose that either the Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, or her second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, would be made regent. The death of the Prince of Wales, now, would simply prolong the reign of Victoria, as it is understood that she desires to retire in good time. Those who oppose the Republican movement insist upon her retirement and upon the Prince of Wales assuming his place at the head of the Government. The death of the Prince of Wales would of course leave this party in an awkward position—hostile to the liberal movement as well as hostile to the Queen. If the apathy of the Queen continued, strength would be added to the opposition or the Republican wing, and the enthusiasts of that party can see great possibilities coming as a result. Because of all this, the illness of the Prince of Wales assumes importance.

GOSSIP.

Garibaldi is writing a book of his life, which is only to be published after his death.

Porte Crayon is to spend the winter in Washington. And the question is what employment he can find for his pencil there?

Mme. Marie Seebach is playing at the German theatre in Pesth.

The London *Public Opinion* gives a report that J. A. Froude and Wilkie Collins contemplate visiting the United States in the capacity of public lecturers.

"Qui Vive," the new Communist paper in London, is edited by M. Vermersch, formerly editor, in Paris, of the notorious Pere Duchene.

A novel published some little time ago under the title of "A visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to be written by the Right Hon. J. Moncrieff, formerly Lord Advocate for Scotland, and now Lord Justice Clerk.

Marshal Bazaine is living near Geneva. The inhabitants of Geneva say, with a contemptuous shrug, that he never leaves his grounds for fear of being killed.

It is stated in English literary circles, that Mr. Hepworth Dixon is about to bring an action of libel against a well-known journal for remarks concerning his books, which he considers exceeds the bounds of fair criticism. The damages are said to be laid at £10,000.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great occurs on the 30th of May—that is, the 11th of June according to our reckoning—1872, and the Russians intend to celebrate it by opening a great polytechnic exhibition at Moscow on that day. All nations are invited to contribute.

A selection from the library of the Penn family will be sold at auction in London during the early part of the ensuing year. The collection comprises works on general literature, America, voyages and travels, &c., a number of them containing the armorial bookplate of "William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, 1702," and some few with his autograph.

A certain minister in Franklin, Indiana, agreed to preach fifty sermons in return for a horse, which was agreed to, and the animal furnished him. After delivering two, he failed to keep his further engagements, and for this breach of trust he was lodged in jail. This was a move entirely unexpected to the reverend gentleman, and he promised to preach the remaining forty-eight as fast as congregations could be secured to listen to him. His proposition was accepted, and he once more breathes the free air of heaven.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon, who has been made very comfortable at the Torquay Imperial Hotel, lately expressed a wish to see the cook—a Frenchman—and on his entering the room said he wanted to tell him in person how much he had been pleased with his cooking. "I have not enjoyed my dinner so much anywhere since I left the Tuileries," said Napoleon. "Sire, I am honored," was the reply, "but will your Majesty permit me to mention that I have had the honor of cooking hundreds of dinners for you and the Empress; I was cook at the Tuileries until two years ago."

The following is a Texas Legislature joke: At a late election, some five Democrats were elected to the lower house to fill unexpired terms, and on coming up to the clerk's desk to qualify, they took the customary oath to support the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. At this a sable member named Cotton, thereunto incited by a carpet-bag Satan behind him, moved that whereas the spectacle of five Democrats swallowing all the amendments in one day was glory enough, the House do now adjourn.

The following story is told of the novel commencement of a honeymoon: "The Prince de Polignac recently married Mdlle. de Bagneaux. The newly-married pair set out on their way to Dieppe, where they intended to spend their honeymoon. On arriving at Rouen, they found that the train would not leave for Dieppe for two hours, and decided to go to Havre instead. On their arrival their passports were demanded. But unfortunate for the lovers, none were forthcoming. The bridegroom gave his name and title, and the bride wept, but all to no purpose. They were looked upon as impostors, and marched off by a policeman to headquarters. At length, by their united entreaties, the Police Superintendent was induced to send a telegram to the bride's father: 'A man calling himself Prince de Polignac, just arrived at Havre, says he is your son-in-law; is that the case?' Very soon an answer returned: 'The man must be an impostor; my daughter and son-in-law have gone to Dieppe.' Of course, after such a confirmation of the suspicions against them, there was no hope of a retrieve for that night, at least. The 'happy pair' were actually carried off to the lock-up, where they had to spend their wedding night. It was not until the following day that they succeeded in establishing their identity."

BLOOM of YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION
WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Ladies who demand a perfect article for the Toilet—or non—generally accept George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," as universally admitted as the best and purest article extant. It is the major portion of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It gives beauty without gloss never injuring the skin by application, and causes the daughter of Eve to look as fair and as beautiful as a rose in its richest bloom. This delightful and purely harmless Toilet preparation is used by the million. It has no equal for removing Tan, Freckles and all discolorations. The "Bloom of Youth" works like a charm, conquering and dethroning all such blemishes. Ladies if you desire a pleasant and refreshing aid to nature, do not hesitate in procuring a bottle of this truly wonderful and valuable Toilet article. Beware of worthless imitations. See that the United States Internal Revenue Stamp is pasted on the front label and the name G. W. Laird, is stamped on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine.

Ladies who are careful to obtain the genuine George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth" will certainly be pleased by the effects produced by it. Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere.

BLOOM of YOUTH
IS A PERFECT DESTROYER OF FRECKLES

and appears to be as thoroughly ingrafted on our customs as Christmas or New Years or the Fourth of July. To-day the business houses are closed and the churches are open. To-day there are social gatherings and leisurely dinners in almost every house, and Washington *fowl* play will mostly be at the expense of *turkey*.

Among the churches the chief attraction will be the dedication of the new chime of bells for the Metropolitan Methodist Church. All the world has heard about this monument to "ancient Methodism," the cost of which is said to be stout $250 000. The church has been in use for some three years, but its spire has only just been completed, and there is to be an extra ceremony over this outside appendage and the eleven bells which hang within. The sermon will relate to the "duty of American citizens," but after the sermon will come the dedication of the bells, when the pastor and congregation retire from the building to the sidewalk, and hear an address suited to the occasion. They also listen to the dedicatory prayer, and then open their ears to the consecrated bells, which are to ring out the following airs: "Hail Columbia," "The Chiming of the Bells," "Changes" and closing up with "Old Hundred," in which the people are to join. Of course this novel ceremony will draw a crowd.

It is understood that these bells and the steeple in which they hang, are the work of Mrs. Newman, the energetic wife of the popular pastor, who has collected the money, selected the bells and engineered all the machinery. She obtained $5,000 of one progressive brother in Baltimore, and from another deep pocket in Wall street, stuffed full of Erie stock, a similar sum she also *Drew*. So success. His duties in [illegible] have are drawing to a close and will hard require the appointment of a new Commissioner.

The appointment of M. R. Waite, Toledo, as counsel of the United States before the Geneva Court of Arbitration, is announced by our papers. Judge Curtis was named for the place, but declined to desire to leave his family and country for so long a time; and, having declined, Mr. Waite was agreed on to take his place, and will be associated with Mr. Everts, of New York, and Caleb Cushing of this city, in the most honorable and important mission.

The accounts of Paymaster Hoel, have been settled in the office of the Second Auditor, and his indebtedness found to be $446,280. Nothing is said about the value of his dwelling house and various plots of real estate which is proposed to turn over to the Government. Are these to be kept for the benefit of his family?

Gen. Pleasanton, who was suspended from his position as Commissioner of Internal revenue under the tenure of office bill, will make an effort to prevent Mr. Douglas from being confirmed, and is now getting his documents and proofs ready. I think it is not supposed that his success will be very conspicuous.

Washington follows New York in giving emphasis to the speeches of Sir Charles Dilke, against the English Crown, and in favor of an English Republic. The "showing up" of the royal household, the "grooms in waiting," the ushers, the equiaries, the chief cook, and master cooks, the confectioners, Lord steward Lord ushers, &c., &c., all costing the nice little sum of $665,000 per annum sounds strangely, in comparison with the plain and simple establishment of our President; but probably the time for the proposed revolution has not arrived. After our revolutionary war, and after the war of 1812, there was a general desire in this country to see a revolution in England, and a strong expectation that it was about to take place. But the habits of the English people are very conservative, and with the late extension of the franchise they are so patient and have so much power over the government, that the better classes will not be very fast for change. Royalty is but a play thing. Parliament being the real ruler; but it is quite likely that some of the old nonsense and foolery that have cobwebbed the royal household will have to be brushed away.

In my last I mentioned a number of prominent Republicans with whom the Democrats were coquetting in the hope of detaching them from the Republican party and making them serviceable in the Presidential campaign against Gen. Grant. But it did not then occur to me that I had ignored the Hon. Horace Greeley; and I am now reminded of my error by seeing in a Democratic paper a suggestion that Mr. Greeley would probably unite more Democratic votes than any other public man of our party. If his high tariff notions would not be an objection to him in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, or some of the Western States; and on other questions he would be less objectionable than any other distinguished Republican.

On this head the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "He could express his animosity for Grant most forcibly by running as a opposition candidate, and he would be popular with all classes of Democrats but the Free Traders. Then the Northern wing admires him for his hatred of Grant; and his appearance on the bail bond of Jefferson Davis long ago secured for him the affectionate regard of the rebel Democracy of the South."

Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. W. Stanbury are here on their way South to defend the indicted Ku Klux of South Carolina.

The Outrage Committee are urging the President to put portions of Florida under martial law. They represent things are in a terrible condition in some of the back counties. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1871.

Members of Congress gather slowly and will not be very thick on our streets till after Thanksgiving. Of course, everybody is asking, what will Congress do? But there is no one thing toward which public attention is so much directed, as the tariff. On one side, the manufacturers are at work to keep the duties up to high water mark, and on the other side, the free traders are fiercely agitating for a sweeping reduction. The Republicans in Congress are neither the one nor the other, and are not likely to satisfy either party. The Finance Committee of the Senate has been in session a number of days, and has reached the conclusion that there must be further changes in the tariff, and a considerable reduction of duties. But their programme of reduction will not meet the requirements of the free traders.

They propose to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, salt, coal and iron, which will be a compromise between the two extremes. Tea and coffee are not produced in this country, and it is contended by the free traders that they are, of all products, fittest to tax in the interest of revenue, because no party profits by the tax except the government, and in just so far as the revenue is raised from such articles, those which are used by the laboring classes and which enter into the business of the country can be made free. They have a programme for a revenue of one hundred and fifty millions, with a free list covering about five hundred different articles, which, according to their theory, would admit many rare products at a price that would give a spur to all branches of production, revive our shipping interests and largely promote the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the lower classes.

The protection theory is exactly the antagonism of this, and holds that tea and coffee should be free, because they are used largely by the poor; and that coffee, wool, sugar, iron, salt, &c.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state that during the past year, success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy has been, not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their special interest, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and hostile conflicts. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning unproductive industry millions of men now maintained to settle disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword. I transmit, herewith, a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the Conferences of the Commissioners, by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting questions pending between the two nations, and all the various questions which are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at as early a day as possible, to make all the necessary provisions for the tribunal at Geneva and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil have each consented on the joint request of the two powers to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have [illegible] my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maritime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States, respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect that object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on the other side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the bounda[illegible] rights of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the church to the kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized the change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged by which the two powers have agreed in their treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations. The 41st Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba; that commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace. The intimate and friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The lamentable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his abuse to government officials and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other powers. In

Col. W. F. Stocking, of New York city, and Miss Pattie Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, were married Tuesday, at the residence of the bride's parents on Capitol Hill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Winter, of Pittsburg. Mrs. Miller's father. Among those present at the wedding were President and Mrs Grant, the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and their wives.

The indignation meeting of the depositors of the Stuyvesant bank of New York, was held at the Sinclair House on Tuesday night, ex-Judge Kelley presiding. Mr. Collamore, ex-President of the bank, believed it solvent. Mr. J. Tyler Kelley, a depositor, said he had waited on the officials and believed the affair rotten. Collamore admitted that $38 600 had been loaned to a Mr. Hartman, the security to meet which, was only $38 600. A committee of six was appointed to report next Tuesday.

Secretary Boutwell says that in the negotiation of the new loan he strictly followed the line laid down in his circular of Aug. 10th. He denies having violated the law which authorized the payment of half of one per cent. as expenses of disposing of the loan, and says after paying for engrossing and printing the bonds the compensation of the agents will not amount to one-fourth of one per cent. While the ninety days, time allowed to banks to subscribe gave bank depositors pecuniary advantages, the Government did not pay one cent more than if the money had been deposited in the Treasury proper, where it would have been idle.

During the investigation Tuesday of the origin of the fire, John Lollawf keeper of the Lake Crib, which is two miles from the shore, testified that from eleven o'clock Sunday night to four or five o'clock on Monday morning, a perfect shower of immense shingles all ablaze passed or fell upon that structure. A tremendous sea was running at the time, and it was impossible to leave the crib, and he was occupied all the time.

On the 27th inst., the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, by an almost unanimous vote, gave the right to lay pipes in the streets of that city, to a new gas company, which has a coke oven patent.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that the weather is intensely cold. The cattle trade is nearly closed, only small shipments from Abilene, Ks., going through to the East. Pork packing is brisk, and the demand for hogs increases.

A Porto Principe letter of the 11th inst., says six hundred Spanish regulars attacked the revolutionists in their intrenchments at Caniajaz on the 10th. They were defeated badly by the Cubans. The Spaniards retreated with a loss of twenty left dead on the field and 300 wounded, who were taken into Principe. The Cubans were armed with American rifles.

A Committee of influential citizens of South Carolina, including Hon. J. D. Pope and Ex-Governor Orr, publish the result of their examination of the Treasurer's debt statement, which they find correct. The committee report that the total debt of South Carolina is $11,995,306, exclusive of six millions owing in New York. The American Bank Note Company certify that they have in their possession six millions sterling of funding bonds, and Gov. Scott has instructed them to print no more bonds or stock of any kind for this State.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Connolly was not bailed late this afternoon. The sureties found early in the day, Washington Connolly, Michael Lourney, Thomas J. Cahill, John Morrissy and Bernard Kelly were unable to justify in the required amount. Henry Hart, it appears, declined to furnish security for his brother and partner, refusing to assume so large a responsibility.

It is said Connolly will be permitted to occupy rooms at the New York Hotel for a reasonable period, but if bail is not then obtained he will be committed to Ludlow street jail.

Rumor says Tweed has resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and that Francis M. Bixby, merchant, has been appointed his successor by Mayor Hall.

It is said the prospective arrest of Peter B. Sweeney is the result of the investigation by Jackson S. Schultz into the affairs of the Nashua Bank, from which it would appear that a large amount was deposited therein to the credit of James M. Sweeney, at the same time Woodward deposited for Tweed in the Broadway Bank, and that these moneys were really for Peter B. Sweeney.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special from Rome says that Victor Emanuel was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Italian parliament. In his address he said the work to which he had devoted his life was completed. An intimation that there was necessity of conciliating the Vatican was coldly received. At the conclusion of the ceremonies of opening parliament he was called to the balcony twice by the populace. The city was grandly illuminated in the evening and the Pope was consoled by priests.

A telegram from Havana states that there is great excitement there. The court-martial was trying 47 students for outraging graves, and it is rumored that 8 have been found guilty and were to be shot Monday evening. Business had been suspended. A captain of volunteers was killed yesterday by two negroes, who were immediately shot.

Intelligence from Mexico states that the government of Tamilico wants $20,000,000 for war expenses and to organize a National Guard. The people oppose the loan.

Four thousand government troops are nearing Cattillo to raise the siege.

Cortina has appropriated the pay of the government troops to himself, causing a revolt and disbanding of the troops.

A general revolt is expected against the government about the first of December.

A letter from London states that at the meeting of the Anglo American Association on the 13th of November, a scheme for presenting a full library to Chicago was adopted. Communications approving of the plan and offering assistance in its execution were received from the Marquis of Lorne, Foster, Arnold, Argyl, Carlisle and others. The Association is presided over by Thomas Hughes, M. P.

Chas. O'Connor stated yesterday to a reporter that he supposed there would be no difficulty in convicting Connolly. Samuel J. Tilden, upon whose affidavits Tweed was proceeded against, states that he is ignorant whether Connolly had any accounts with the Tenth National or Nassau Banks, in which Tweed had largely deposited, and that he does not know whether any 42 per cent. of stolen funds, the division of which is unaccounted for, has been traced to Connolly. He also says there was no bargain with the Committee of Seventy to spare Connolly in consideration of his appointment of Green. The difficulty which Connolly experiences in finding bail is owing to the Sheriff's rejection of many of the persons who have been offered. His friends say that the Sheriff has been unnecessarily severe in refusing men who were able to respond as sureties. Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden say that the committee of seventy are not pleased with Connolly's arrest. It is also stated that the arrest was made with the hope that he would divulge what he knew.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night, the resignation of Henry G. Stebbins, recently appointed Commissioner of Parks and Gen. Barlow, chosen State Attorney General, were accepted. Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer was chosen Chairman and James Brown Vice Chairman. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing to the people of that city the substantial fruits of their victory in the recent election over corruption, this committee proposes to use every lawful effort to secure at the earliest possible moment the removal of the present Mayor from the office he holds; realizing the fact that it was he who aided in devising, in the interests of corruption, the present iniquitous charter and plot for robbing the treasury of the city by the audit of false and fraudulent vouchers; that it was he who filled various responsible offices and departments with men who have now been condemned by the verdict of the people; that it was he, who, having the sole power of appointing inspectors and poll clerks, filled those offices generally with Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans, meaning to rob the honest citizens of their suffrages, and when an honest man was duly appointed Deputy Controller, used his whole power and influence to prevent him from entering on the duties of that office and that he has endeavored at every step to thwart and defeat the efforts of the people to discover and punish those who have been engaged under his auspices in plundering the city treasury. We demand his immediate resignation.

Resolved, That if Mayor Hall continues to defy the express will of the people, and shall persist in retaining his official position, the Committee on Legislation be instructed to prefer and present to the Legislature immediately on its meeting, an act which shall be sufficient and effectual to remove him at once, without waiting for the completion of the new charter or other remedial measures.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—In the Ku Klux trial at Columbia, to-day, the time was spent in the discussion of the manner of selecting a jury, the District Attorney moving that the panel be summoned from the body of the district, and Reverdy Johnson contending that according to the constitution, jurors must be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offense is committed. The court sustained the District Attorney, Johnson reserving objection. The court adjourned till Friday, allowing 48 hours for summoning the panel.

The General Assembly met at Columbus to-day, when Gov. Scott's message was read. The Governor states the whole debt to be $11,994,908, which statement he knows from severe personal scrutiny to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is principally due to persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals, and the press for political purposes, without which the debt would not exceed $10 000,000. He is confident the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit borrowing money or the contracting of a debt to meet current expenses. He condemns extra sessions of the Legislature without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that a fixed salary instead of a per diem be given to members of the Legislature, and that numerous offices be abolished; that the salaries of all officials except judges be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a license system be adopted, and that cotton, rice and railroad tonnage be taxed; that the bonds of the State be taken at par in payment of land bought at tax sales on title being warranted by the State; that public lands to the value of $1,000,000 be sold, and State bonds taken in payment. He reviews at length the causes which led him to ask the suspension of the habeas corpus, as under the Ku Klux law, he claims that conciliation proved useless and the Courts would not act, and that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the militia because it consisted of negroes who would have been slaughtered, and people led to believe that the conflict was between the negroes and the whites, instead of between the friends of the government and its enemies. As late as last spring, many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku Kluxism, but they effected nothing. The civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the National Government to protect the State against domestic violence. He approves of the principle of minority representation, and advises changes in the election law so as to prevent fraud, and urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and believes the Legislature will so act as to prove that Republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, inconsistent with each other. The message was made the special order for Monday next. A number of bills will be introduced looking to retrenchment and reform, but none on the subject of repudiation.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 27.—The following dispatch was received by the Herald this evening from Cottonwood: "Since the last report the storms have not in the least subsided, but if possible, are more fearful than ever. Parties who have been here the last two winters say they never knew as terrific a storm in the canon. We have not seen the sun since Sunday, the 19th. The wind is blowing, the snow drifting, trees falling, and everything gloomy. Work is generally suspended, though there has been no slide in the last twenty-eight hours. They are momentarily expected, especially on the Emma Hill. All hopes of finding the body of C. Morrison is now given up until spring. His wife is almost distracted. Since the slides of Friday last no teams have passed up or down the canon.

Leading Mormons themselves are very anxious that Brigham Young should be here next Monday for trial. They say positively that he will appear at the time ordered if the prevailing storms admit. He has been notified by telegraph, and it is stated has already started for Salt Lake City.

Elder Orson Pratt, in the Tabernacle yesterday, preached with great earnestness in favor of polygamy. He said polygamy was one of the chief tenets of the Mormon religion, and if that was taken away the religion would be destroyed. The proposals to give up polygamy for the sake of a State organization or for any other purpose, would never receive the consent of the Mormon people. In fact, the Mormons would not surrender polygamy or any part of their religion for our government. These remarks were received with loud cheers all over the house, of "That's so!" "We won't!"

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Last Thursday afternoon a number of medical students of the Royal University, jumped the walls of the cemetery and proceeded to demolish the grave of Gonzala Castanon, and committed other excesses. The chaplain attempted to remonstrate, but the students stoned him away. On Saturday the Governor of Havana visited the University and demanded of the medical class the names of the culprits. All of the students remained silent, and the case was then turned over to the Court. Several of the students then testified, and six members were found guilty and sent to prison. The Court temporarily detained forty others who are suspected of complicity in the act. The Court is working actively in the case, and with the aid of the authorities will soon have before it all the guilty ones, who will be punished as severely as the law permits.

Shortly after the parade yesterday, irregular groups of volunteers assembled, and soon assumed large proportions. One body, numbering several hundred, assembled before the palace, another near Tacon Theatre, and a third around the jail, all demanding the lives of the young men implicated in the desecration of Gonzala Castanon's grave. Crowds of volunteers, running through the streets, were ordered to join their companions. Shouts of "Death to Traitors!" were given. Acting Captain Gen'l Crespo positively refused to deliver up the prisoners, stating that the law must take its course. About 11 o'clock p. m., the volunteer officers got their men in order and under full control. Battalion after battalion marched toward the jail, and at three o'clock this morning the court martial, composed of officers of the regular and volunteer forces, assembled to try the prisoners. The court martial is still in session. The city is quiet. Volunteers continue guarding the jail, awaiting the result of the trial.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Little Cottonwood to-day says the snow on the level is about six feet deep. The residents of Alta City have to dig themselves in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in the snow. The storm continues. A young man named Jenkins was buried by a snow slide on Wednesday near the mouth of the Wellington mine. He was dug out by the miners and buried on Thursday morning. Several of the miners while at work for the body were caught in the slides and escaped with difficulty.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 28.—It is reported that the celebrated young trotter, Mohawk, was sold to Jno. W. Conley, of New York, for $20 000. This horse recently made time of 2:23 on the Cincinnati track.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—A bloody murder was committed yesterday afternoon by James Foster, a worthless vagabond, who shot his brother-in-law, Jas. Hatfield. Foster attempted to make his escape by fleeing to the country, but was overtaken and brought back, and is now in jail.

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June 1-1-e-m-w1y (10)

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1871.

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Published every Thursday and sent to subscribers by mail, at the following rates:

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" " three months	50
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With an extra copy to every person sending a club.

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Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent. additional.

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Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

THE BLADE.

We invite attention to the large amount and rich variety of reading matter in this number of the BLADE. And this, as our regular readers know, is not exceptional, but a fair specimen of what they get fifty-two times a year.

On the inside we present a very interesting young folks' department, a rich selection of wit and humor, choice miscellany, editorials on current events, Washington correspondence, and a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week.

The outside pages contain the beginning of a most charming story entitled "Miss Brown's Fortune," which we are confident our readers will pronounce one of the best they ever read. Then we have the President's annual message, containing a very clear and interesting statement of the operations of the government for the past year; editorials, our usual news synopsis, answers to correspondents, an interesting letter from "Buckeye," miscellany and markets.

Parson NASBY gives us, in his inimitable style, the "perceedins uv a meetin" at the CORNERS, and the unfortunate result.

Look over this splendid bill of fare, and if you have any neighbors who don't take the BLADE, call their attention to it, and to the small amount of money it will take to secure fifty-two such papers during the year.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Facts are stubborn things. They have a logic of their own, which defies the sophists' art. Once a month the truthful figures of the debt statement give the lie to a whole flock of false representations which the Democracy have gathered together. The financial reputation of Gen. GRANT'S Administration has the same basis that his military reputation is founded upon—that of *success*. Men may say that it is due to subordinates, rather than to the chief. Still it is success. It is deliverance to the government and to the people. It is what we need. When we were struggling with a desperate foe, and meeting with defeat after defeat, and disaster after disaster, we prayed for some one to be put in command who could organize for victory and win battles. An obscure or unknown man from the west, in whom no one expected to find a great chieftain or leader, made himself known by brave fighting and almost uniform success over the foe. Victory followed in his pathway. The critics belittled and derided him. But he kept on in his conquering career, until at length, he came back to the capital of the nation in triumph—to proclaim the rebellion conquered. These were the facts that would not and could not be ignored. So in dealing with the difficult problem of the nation's finances. Public confidence is founded on what is seen and known to be fact. The debt, vast, formidable, crushing, as it seemed to many when the war closed, is being reduced. The interest of the debt is being paid, the running expenses of the government met as we go along, and the principal of the debt itself less by $204,754,413 than it was two years and nine months ago, when Gen. GRANT took charge of the government. Twice has the tax schedule been revised and large reductions made in the tax lists, both in the number of things taxed and in the rate of taxation, and yet the debt grows less at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars per year. The decrease effected during the past month amounts to $3,462,080. These are the facts on which the financial reputation of this administration rests.

Had the government been in the hands of the Tammany Democracy we should have been by this time borrowing money to meet current expenses, and ready to yield to the Democratic cry for repudiation. A glance at the Democratic management of the city of New York, where its chief financial officer now lies in a prison cell, with his confederates held to answer to the charge of embezzling the funds of the people, shows what peril we have escaped, by securing honest financiers to take charge of the government.

These facts carry a moral with them which the people will not fail to understand. The people, by a vast majority, will not fail to read that moral aright. It is to keep the helm in the hands of the men who, amid rocks, shoals and breakers, have kept the Ship of State in the channel, and have brought it into port without wreck or damage. There is no reason for change, and the people will make none.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We take pleasure in presenting the President's message to our readers on the evening of the day in which it was laid before Congress. The message is a clear and candid statement of the conduct of the Government in the interval of time which has elapsed since Congress adjourned, with the reasons for each step which the Executive has taken in the line of official duty. The President maintains vigorously and firmly the principles and measures he was elected to promote. We have not time to give our views in full, but only to express our entire satisfaction with this important State paper.

FARM JOURNAL FREE.

We will send the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for one year to any Farmer, Farmer's wife, daughter or son, who will send during the present month an acceptable communication for the FARM JOURNAL. Address "AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL," Toledo, Ohio.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in the east, and GEO. H. PARKER, in the west, simultaneously announce the death of the Democratic party, and call upon all the family to acknowledge the fact, bury the loathsome corpse out of sight, and promptly administer upon its estate, if happily a little may be saved from its once extensive and prosperous possessions. They call them *principles* but they mean *offices* and *spoils* for the hungry multitude of tired and weary expectants. The Democratic party has stood upon its principles—which were opposed to those advocated by the Republican party. It has been nothing but a querulous, fault-finding, opposition party for years without any positive policy of its own. Its policy has been positive and decided, but it has been bad and diabolical. Hence the people have decided against it by majorities so tremendous that the more sagacious are forced to declare that the present organization of the Democracy must be abandoned, for through it political success can never be gained.

MR. ADAMS, perhaps to make palatable to his more rabid political associates his melancholy announcement, degrades himself by making the most audacious and slanderous charges against the Administration. He says: "I regard the present Administration as a national calamity, a continuance of which should be averted at almost any sacrifice; not because it is Republican in politics, but because it is mean in character, sordid in tone, ignorant, corrupt and arbitrary; because more than any we have had, it has disappointed the hopes and deadened the generous aspirations of good men of all parties; because it is doing more to permanently disunite the States than the government of JEFFERSON DAVIS ever did; because its chief can conceive of no means of free government but military force, and no motive of public action but private profit."

This is such a warfare as a virago or common scold wages upon those about her. Mr. ADAMS makes no specifications in support of his charges. What has the Administration done but sustain Republican principles and reform? Yet for this Mr. ADAMS does not oppose it. But we can say that because of its fidelity to Republican principles the people will stand by it. We are willing to go to battle with the new party which Mr. ADAMS proposes to form on the truth or falsity of the above charges. Let the new party organize on such a basis, if it dare. We are ready to meet the opposition let it take what shape it may.

☞ If you want to know all about Bounty and Pension laws and decisions, send for the COMRADE.

CONNOLLY'S TEARS.

We have no disposition to speak in derision of the tears which CONNOLLY lately the chief financial officer of the city of New York, is said to have shed when he passed into his cell in the Ludlow street jail. That is a cruelty of which we would not be guilty. We are glad, for his own sake, that he is not too depraved to weep, and we are only sorry that he alone, of the quartette of public robbers, is weeping in a prison cell. The fates are dealing severely with the man who deserves the lightest punishment of them all.

We are not warranted in saying that CONNOLLY'S tears were those of penitence. They were most probably those of disappointment at the failure of his summer friends to come to his aid when the stern winter of misfortune set in upon him. Six months ago he was one of the most favored and courted men of that great city. Men of wealth lifted their hats to him on the street, waited obsequiously in his ante-room, and felt highly honored in being called in their turn into his presence. They were profuse then in their proffers of aid which he did not then need. Now all is changed. A few faithful friends cling to him in his dark hours, too faithful to desert him, but they are not strong enough in number nor in wealth to keep him from the disgrace of confinement in a prison cell.

The rogues who were his confederates have become angry with him for failing to do their bidding and yielding to the demands of the friends of reform, and the honest men of the city, do not feel that he has claims upon them. So he sits down in his cell, on Thanksgiving day, the day of general festivity and of family reunion, apart from his friends, heart sick and broken-spirited, to mourn over the retributions that come thick and fast upon him.

How eloquent of warning to the young men of the land are these tears of CONNOLLY'S? They testify that character for honesty and fidelity is worth more than silver and gold, and all the summer friends they may attract to the path of the prosperous. They tell that confederacies in fraud will fail in the hour of misfortune. That neither wealth nor social position, nor political influence, can shield from detection and disgrace the men who seek promotion through the avenues of dishonesty and corruption. May the ambitious youth of the country heed the warning of those tears.

THE HUNTERS' POINT SCHOOL TROUBLES.

The telegraph, for several days, has had something to say about troubles in the public schools at Hunter's Point, Long Island, in connection with the use of the Bible therein. It seems that there has been a contest between the Protestant and Catholic people of that place on that point. For the time being the Protestants have a majority in the Board of Directors, and they have very arbitrarily and unwisely determined that the pupils, Catholics as well as Protestants, shall read King James' version of the Scriptures. This, some of the Catholic pupils refused to do, whereupon they were expelled for contumacy. Protestants usually contend for liberty of conscience, or, if they do not, they are recreant to their principles, and it is a sad inconsistency on their part to undertake to compel any who are conscientiously opposed to reading the commonly received version of the Bible to do so. The New York *Independent* has the following in regard to the Hunter's Point difficulty:

We have a fair issue at last on the matter of Bible study in our public schools, at Hunter's Point, L. I. The school board consisted of three Protestants and two Catholics. A vote was passed requiring that the Protestant version of the Bible be read in school. The Catholic members immediately resigned. Several scholars stoutly refused to read from that version; and at last forty scholars in one of the public schools were ejected last Monday, by aid of the police, for the same offense. In the district in which the school is situated five-sixths of the population is Catholic. Now, we would simply say that what Romanists want is, to break up utterly our system of public schools, and to substitute parochial schools in their place, in which the catechism, the rosary, and the prayers to the Virgin shall hold a prominent place. If our infatuated ultra Protestant friends wish to hasten this consummation, and to banish every Catholic boy and girl from our free schools, they had better do just what has been done in this case. It is as flagrant a case of injustice as can be imagined to insist on the reading of a religious text-book which is rejected, as in this case, by five sixths of the population. Just turn the tables, gentlemen of the school board of Long Island City, and tell us how you would have liked it if you had been in a minority, instead of a majority of one, and your children had been compelled to read the Douay Version, or be hustled out of school by a policeman? It is an outrage on freedom of conscience and the freedom of our schools, which every honest Protestant ought to denounce.

To day's dispatches show that the troubles still continue. The passions of the belligerent parties have become thoroughly aroused, and riot and insubordination have taken the place of order and studiousness. While we would resist any attempt on the part of Catholics or disbelievers in the Bible to interdict the reading of the scriptures wherever the people of a district may desire it, we think it unwise and unjust, as well as destructive of our common school system, to attempt to compel any part of our people to a course which their chosen religious teachers declare to be wrong for them to pursue. The difficulties at Hunters' Point seem to originate from altogether different causes from those which occurred at Cincinnati some time ago. At the latter city no pupil whose parents objected was compelled to read the Bible, or any version of it. The Board undertook to say that nobody's child should read it in the schools. The rule fully recognized the rights of conscience, but provided that those who recognized the Bible as a proper reading book should be allowed to read it. This rule we considered wise, reasonable, and discriminating. The order at Hunters' Point, however, ignores the rights of conscience, and overrides the religious convictions of those who have equal rights in the schools.

Agents wanted to sell the COMRADE. Send to MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Toledo, Ohio, for special circulars.

THE EXECUTION OF ROSSEL.

The Boston *Journal* has the following in regard to ROSSEL, who was executed by the THIERS government, and whose death has caused a strong revulsion of feeling against the authorities:

In the thick of the Communal insurrection in Paris, a young man who had been subject to Cluseret's command at the War office woke up one morning to find himself Minister of War, and with his hands full. The regular troops were already breeching the walls, the courage of the Commune was turning to desperation. The old fury which in '93 made every one "suspect" was returning. The motto of Demosthenes—"action—action—action!" was the only one. Rossel had learned some valuable lessons in his brief, but creditable career as an officer of the regular army, and these joined to his natural sagacity, made him appear a paragon in the eyes of the *parisian* soldiers of the struggling city. He knew the benefits of discipline, and he resolved to show them to his fellows. Day after day the official journal contained decrees of such a stern and autocratic character that the populace thought he intended to declare a dictatorship. The weak and querulous papers joined in the opposition, and some asserted that the dictatorship would save the cause. But Rossel's discipline was too stern to be obeyed by the Parisians. A few ultra radical movements brought him to the level of reasonless suspicion, and he was arrested. The story of his escape, and the protest of the Commune against him as a traitor, are well known.

But Rossel was not a traitor. He had seen for a long time the utter hopelessness of the cause, and had clung to it until hampered and overwhelmed by the ignorance of those who would have helped him and obeyed him. He escaped simply because he feared that in the last agonies of the insurrection he would be shot by the Communists as a traitor, despite his innocence; but he remained loyal in heart to the cause which it was hopeless to attempt to gain by force of arms.

Rossel's trials and misfortunes brought out the genius in the man. When lying under sentence of death in his gloomy prison at Versailles, he wrote out the plan of a military system which is destined to make France strong again. After he was arrested by the Commune he was continually proposing plans which would have been of great practical value. All France begged for his life, but the vindictive Thiers government held firm, and he fell dead under the fire of his old comrades' guns, on the plain of Satory —"executed!"

It is not for the shooting of Rossel that the Government is execrated by Frenchmen of all factions. It is difficult to imagine how they could have spared Rossel without pardoning all the offenders. But it is against the policy of extermination that the country cries out in horror. It is sick of the revengeful fury with which on party builds itself on the ruins of its opponent. This shooting exemplifies the enormity of the practice. The French will not long submit to a government which continues the unforgiving, exterminating policy of the past.

☞ A special dispatch from New York dated on the 1st inst., declares that CONNOLLY has made a full confession of his official frauds, and implicates many persons connected with the city government. The confession will not be published immediately, as the ends of justice can be best promoted by keeping the facts in possession of the friends of reform until a suitable occasion shall require their publication.

Topics of the Week.

The execution of the students who outraged the grave of General Castanon, at Havana, has raised such a fury of condemnation and indignation as have few foreign events of the kind. The execution was an outrage and the indignation and condemnation are just. General Castanon was the editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, the organ of the volunteers. He was killed in a duel, that he provoked himself. His burial was made a military pageant and an opportunity for display on the part of the volunteers. The demolition of his grave by the students was a hostile movement, and was accepted as meaning contempt for the deceased and contempt toward his party. The perpetrators were, very properly, arrested. Instead of being tried before the civil courts, however, they were tried before a drum head court martial, sentenced by this court martial to death, and under the order of this court executed. Their offence was not such as courts martial have to deal with. They were citizens, outraging, we will say, common feeling. The demand for the execution was not made by the people at large, but by the military. The civil power made a protest, but did not act. The students were simply turned over to the volunteers to be shot down. Their friends were not allowed the bodies. Their companions who were not considered guilty to the same degree are working by the side of the most degraded criminals. This murder of the students shows the spirit of the volunteers who rule in Cuba. Under such rule there is no hope for good government, and Spain should see, or be made to see, the necessity for prompt remedial measures.

Correspondents of the Chicago *Tribune* are discussing the killing properties of brine. Some time in November, a boy who ate some Dutch herrings lying loose on the pier in New York, died suddenly. It was then supposed that there was arsenic in the keg, as a cask of arsenic stowed in the same deck, had a hole in it, and the herrings had been repacked from broken kegs.

Now it is claimed that in every keg of salted fish, especially if they have been fat, like Dutch herrings, there is contained in the brine an alkaloid called "*Tropyl mine*" (C 3 Hg N). This tropylamine, it has been stated, is very poisonous, and, when taken into the system in a sufficient quantity, acts on the brain, and is said to cause pain, drowsiness and even appoplectic death, and the conclusion is reached that this tropylamine was the cause of the boys death. It is argued further that all brine contains this quality, and that it is poisonous to hogs and all other domestic animals, and that there is a greater quantity in herring brine than any other, and that herrings from very old brine should receive very careful treatment, to rid them of the possible poisonous qualities. The theories in regard to brine are not new, but still, very many people are so ignorant of the qualities as to empty brine in the road or street and then wonder what caused neighbor Smith's cow to have such strange sickness, or his hogs "to die off suddenly."

The first battle between the contending parties in Mexico, it is said, will be fought at Oajaca, or Oaxaca, (x and j giving the same sound. In nearly all geographical works and books of reference, the orthography "Oajaca" is retained. Many newspapers, however, have adopted the other). Oajaca is the capital of Oajaca, one of the most populous of the Mexican States, and is in telegraphic communication with the Capital. The city is about 200 miles from Mexico. The population of the State according to the reports recently made to the Mexican Congress, is 646,725, the State ranking sixth in this particular. Oajaca is now headquarters of Gen. Diaz, and at this point he is concentrating his army. He has issued a manifesto declaring the past election illegal, and advocating reform and a new election for President. Despatches from the City of Mexico, under date of Nov. 21, report that the rebels are hovering near the Capital, but that the government has ample forces to put down the rebellion.

The figures show that Canada don't grow as an American country ought to. The population of Ontario is 1,620,842, showing an increase in ten years of 224,751, but falling below the estimated population to the tune of 515,460. Quebec has a population of 1,190,505, being an increase since 1861 of 71,841, and a falling off from the estimate of 232,041. New Brunswick has a population of 285,777, being an increase of 33,730, and a shrinkage from estimate of 42,023. Nova Scotia returns 387,800, a gain of 56,943, and a reduction from estimate of 8,649. The population of the four provinces is 3,484,924, being a gain in ten years of 395,265, and a shrinkage from estimate of 798,179. The rate of increase in Ontario is 16.9 per cent., in Quebec 7.18 per cent., in New Brunswick 13.38 per cent., and in Nova Scotia 17.21 per cent., giving an average increase of 12.79 per cent. At the same time the per centage of increase in the United States was 22.62. The Canadians incline to the opinion that the census was not taken correctly, and that the facts are not as given in the reports. Counting even on the estimates the record is not a good one. The United States had to eat humble pie, in many cases, when the last census put forth its uncompromising facts, but our figures came nearer our estimates than do those Canada figures come to Canada estimates. All this is comfortable to the Fourth of July bump in American make up.

The Government has taken prompt measures looking to the protection of American citizens in Cuba. This promptness in action is in keeping with the record of the President's administration. For once Democratic papers commend the course of the Administration. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* shakes an imaginary Spain, and declares as follows: "We have no sympathy for blood-thirsty Spain or her barbarous minions, who are murdering a struggling Republic in Cuba. If it can be shown that her representatives have maltreated American citizens, we shall insist upon ample apology and reparation. A government which will not protect its citizens in foreign lands has no right to demand allegiance and respect from its citizens at home." As will be seen by the Washington dispatches, the Government has acted considerately as well as promptly. The spectacle of the *Enquirer* insisting on apology and reparation will strike some people as a little funny. It can rejoice with the assurance that the Administration is thoroughly alive to the interests of the people, at home and abroad.

The time was when a long and big sounding Thanksgiving proclamation was the proper thing. This is not the case now. The shortest proclamation is held up as the model. Last year Governor Hayes, of Ohio, held the honor of writing the briefest proclamation. As this ranked as one of the most forcible, much was said on the subject. This year it is said that the proclamation of Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, is the briefest; that of Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, the most epigramatic, and that of Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, the longest. The style in which these proclamations are printed and forwarded differs as you touch different States. From some of the New England States come broad sheets of parchment paper, as formal and stiff as a title deed from King George. From some of the Western States come crisp little half sheets, without flourish in letter, and direct in language. From some States come veritable posters, size, style and paper. These come from localities where from time immemorial the proclamations have been posted in public places, a custom that had its beginning long before Thanksgiving Day became a national institution.

Kentucky sees at last that her school system is not what it should be, and a demand is made that it not be revised but that it be re-written and brought forward to the requirements of the age. The present "rate bill" excludes all children from the public schools, whose parents are not able to send them to a private tutor school. This, of course, rules out all the poor children, which in other States, the school law is framed to reach. The law, as framed at present, gives only to large towns the privilege to make a local tax sufficient to support a good school, for at least five months. All the small districts in the State come under what is called the "rate bill," by which, when the general fund is exhausted, the trustees or teacher may levy a sufficient amount upon each attendant of the school to support it the requisite five months. The law does not provide for suitable school houses, and therefore Kentucky is deficient in this particular. The *Courier Journal* inclines to the opinion that the Kentucky school laws should be adjusted to the peculiar social relations of its citizens. If by this is meant a departure from the platform of the Governor on the education of colored children, the *Journal* is striking out in the right direction. But if this adjustment means carelessness toward the colored and special effort for the white, it is wrong. Let the system be remodeled, and let the legislation on the subject be "wise, generous and just."

It is difficult to understand the situation of affairs in Japan, but it is not difficult to see that the days of Old Japan are over. The Mikado, the spiritual emperor, has abolished all the social distinctions, or has broken down the barriers that bound the eight hereditary classes, each to a particular line of living, has stripped the diamios, or vassal princes, of their privileges and hereditary possessions, and has decreed that within five years the bearers of two swords, or retainers of the diamios are to be dismissed. Under the new order of things, every man can hold office, and every man is liable to be called to the army. This is a great change for Japan, and there are serious doubts of this being accomplished. The Mikado is held as an absolute, divinely commissioned sovereign, the vicegerent of God on earth, but he has in reality no political power. His appeal is to the traditionary fealty of the Japanese. He has been obeyed, worshipped for centuries. All factions or all branches in religion turned toward him as the representative of Deity. This Mikado is a peculiar feature of the government and religion of Japan. Now he strikes down old traditionary laws and customs and strips power from the princes who have ruled in their clannish way and caused trouble. If there is change enough in the Japanese character to tolerate this departure from the old lines, may there not be such a change as to cause the people to have other notions of the power of the Mikado. The spirit of broader reasoning strikes both ways. A reform commenced by the Mikado is very apt to be a popular one, or one in which the people, properly, will step towards freedom. Indeed, there is hope for this reform, because the influence of the Mikado has always tended to make the people one—all have been equally acceptable to this spiritual emperor, and this will come as an appeal from one friendly to all religious factions.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The best and the cheapest—The famous Halford Table Sauce.

Dandruff can be removed by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine; also irritation of the scalp.

FRANK MILLER'S Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking has stood the test for 33 years of increasing demand. Sold everywhere. Manufactured by Frank Miller & Sons, New York.

When you can get a STAR AXE for $1 25, why don't you send for one and try them?

Ask your dealer to send for some STAR AXES.

We will send a sample STAR AXE to any address for $1 25. C. GERBER & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Get your neighbors to join you, and order a dozen STAR AXES at wholesale rates.

Is the Oil you burn reliable and safe? Few families appreciate the importance of this question. You can obtain a cheap and perhaps good light from unsafe oil, but endanger your life and property by using it. Be wise in time, and avoid the possibility of danger by burning only Pratt's Astral Oil.

Oil house of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

For coughs, colds and throat disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious bark of the Soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant SOZODONT, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth, that a brush was ever dipped into.

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...ort that the railroads being ...t Russia are on a different guage from ...se in other European countries. This ...oks like a defensive measure rather than like ...n offensive one; and means that Prussia ...all not run her own locomotives and ...ains up to Russian cities, as she did to ...ose of France. This is not the first time ...at we have been told that Gortschakoff ...ould resign or be removed, and that there ...ould be a change of policy.

A cable dispatch, supposed to come from ...adrid, informs us that the *Correspondencia* announces its belief in the willingness of ...ngland to give up Gibraltar. The belief of ...e *Correspondencia* in this case, amounts to ...ery little. When England willingly gives ...p this strong post, the age of wonders will ...ave come. Spain would of course like to ...ossess it, but as she is not as strong now as ...hen she gave it up, there can be no good ...eason why her demands should now be complied with, much less anticipated. England ...as held this Fortress since 1704, against the ...peated attacks of the Spaniards, and against ...e combined attacks of the Spaniards and ...rench in 1779. This last siege, it will be ...emembered, continued three years, and as ...e approaches were directed by the best ...ngineers of France and Spain, the result, ...nding in the triumph of the besieged fixed ...e Fortress as impregnable.

Australian legislators are contemplating a ...ew departure. For years there has been a ...ell organized effort in England to repeal ...e law prohibiting the marriage of a man ...ith a deceased wife's sister. All classes ...oined in the demand for the repeal of this ...w, but every time the measure was defeat...d in the House of Lords. In Australia the ...iends of the measure, or those in favor of ...epeal, were stronger, and the Colonial Par...ament passed five times the law permitting ...n that colony a marriage with a deceased ...ife's sister, and it was only after repeated ...efusals to sanction such legislation that the ...ritish Colonial Office has finally confirmed ...he act. The Queen, using her veto, always ...efused her assent on the ground that the ...roposition was diametrically at variance ...ith a fundamental principle of English law. ...he statute of the Australian Parliament ...as finally confirmed on the express ground ...hat it was passed with little opposition in ...oth Houses, and there was a strong popu...ar feeling in its favor. The reasons for the ...onfirming of this statute lay the foundation ...f a principle (that laws of a colony and the ...other country need not be essentially on ...he same basis) for which Australian people ...ave been long contending. They have ex...ibited a desire to model their legislation on ...hat of the United States, and the action of ...he British Colonial Office opens the way. ...he triumph of the colonial party is impor...ant also in the influence it will have in ...rwarding the repeal of the obnoxious ...arriage law in England. It will give ...trength to the opponents of the present ...w, and will certainly show in some signifi...ance to those who uphold the law against ...e real and growing sentiment of the liberal ...eople at home and in the colonies.

The application of steam power to canal ...avigation, has been discussed at length in ...ese columns. Recently experiments have ...een made which promise much. In one ...se we have the application of the Belgian ...rinciple on the Erie Canal between Albany ...d West Troy. The principle stated in the ...implest manner, is this: An iron or steel ...pe or cable, from one-half to one inch in ...hickness, is laid in the bottom of the canal, ...stened at either end. A small steam engine, ...ortable or fixed, is placed upon the tow-boat, ...r boat which is to act as a tug. This engine ...s provided with and works Fowler's clip...rum, which is a cast-iron wheel six feet in ...iameter, or thereabouts, provided with a ...umber of movable clips, turning on steel ...entres. These clips are in pairs, nearly ...ouching one another, and forming a groove. ...he cable is lifted upon the drum and laid ...within the groove; the steam applied presses ...he clips upon the cable, and thus acting ...ke claws, draw the boat along the cable, ...hich falls again from the drum, slack and ...early perpendicular, into the canal. It is ...aimed that three miles an hour can be ...aintained with a load of five hundred tons. ...This is twice the rate made by horses, and ...is claimed that the cost of moving will be ...duced one half. The cost in Europe is one ...ill per ton per mile.

A new steam canal boat, built at Roches...r, New York, made the trip from that ...ace to Buffalo at the rate of six miles an ...our with seventy tons of freight on board. ...he principle on which this boat is built, is ...us described by the Buffalo papers: "The ...pper part of the bow is shaped like an or...nary boat; but below the water line the ...ows, instead of rounding away at the sides ...o clear the water, come flush out with the ...em. Between these two projections the ...ow is hollowed out, giving it the appear...nce of an immense scoop-shovel standing ...pright with the hollowed part facing to...ard the front. At the bottom this tapers ...ff into a flumeway thirty by twelve inches, ...hich runs through the entire length of the ...oat over the floor timbers. The propelling ...ower is an iron paddle wheel, ten feet in ...iameter, with vertical buckets 30 by 36 ...nches. These buckets or paddles enter and ...eave the water in a vertical position, so that ...o power is lost in lifting, or striking the ...ater. The action of the wheel draws the ...ater out of the flume, which is replenished ...rom the bow."

It is expected that the entire amount of ...ater displaced by the boat will be drawn ...hrough the flumeway by the action of the ...heel. If this is done, no swell or wave will ...e produced.

Reports of these trial trips will be looked ...or with great interest, because of late years ...ow subjects have attracted more attention ...han the steam navigation of canals.

The old scheme for connecting the Caspian and Black Seas, has been revived in Russia, and what was conceived in the time of Peter the Great bids fair to be carried out or at least commenced in the time of Alexander II. The plan is to cut a canal from the Caspian Sea, through the plains of Kuno-Manitz to the Sea of Azoff. It is now claimed that this plain formed in prehistoric times merely a branch of the two seas in question, and that even now the valley is divided by a deep line into two parts, thus making the cutting of a ship canal comparatively easy. The length of the canal will be about 270 miles, the river Don furnishing 60 miles of this channel. The work can be completed in six years at an estimated cost of $81,000,000. As Russia is enterprising, and more that is ambitious, and as this canal would forward her commercial interests as well as contribute to her strength, allowing her fleet a free range through the line of seas, there is good reason to suppose that the work on the canal will not be long delayed. The last ten years has shown that Russia fully understands that strength comes from internal improvements, and this scheme is in keeping with others that have contributed so much to her progress and strength.

The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, suggests the question who would succeed him, as heir apparent to the throne, in case of his death. The succession would pass with the death of the Prince of Wales to his son, Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864. If the Queen, now 52 years of age, should die, a regency would be established, and it is reasonable to suppose that either the Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, or her second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, would be made regent. The death of the Prince of Wales, now, would simply prolong the reign of Victoria, as it is understood that she desires to retire in good time. Those who oppose the Republican movement insist upon her retirement and upon the Prince of Wales assuming his place at the head of the Government. The death of the Prince would of course leave this party in an awkward position—hostile to the liberal movement as well as hostile to the Queen. If the apathy of the Queen continued, strength would be added to the opposition or the Republican wing, and the enthusiasts of that party can see great possibilities coming as a result. Because of all this, the illness of the Prince of Wales assumes importance.

GOSSIP.

Garibaldi is writing a book of his life, which is only to be published after his death.

Porte Crayon is to spend the winter in Washington. And the question is what employment he can find for his pencil there?

Mme. Marie Seebach is playing at the German theatre in Pesth.

The London *Public Opinion* gives a report that J. A. Froude and Wilkie Collins contemplate visiting the United States in the capacity of public lecturers.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 28, 1871.

We had a cable dispatch, a week or ...o ago, from Dr. Peterman, announc...ing that the German expedition, under ... Lieut. Wyprecht had confirmed the ex...istence of an open sea about the pole, as ...announced by Dr. Kane. Since then, ... Lieut. Jules Payer, who was engaged in ... the expedition, has communicated with ... the Geographical Society of Frankfort-... on the Main, and that society has kindly ...forwarded his letter to the Hydrographic ...office, in this city. It was written from ...the ship (Harald Haarfagr,) on the coast ...of Norway, and is dated on the 9th of October.

Prior to this expedition, which was ... only preparatory to a more elaborate ...one to be sent out next year, all our ...geographic charts represented the re...gion north of Nova Zembla, as one great ...ocean of ice, into which no ship could ...penetrate. You will remember that a ...different idea was maintained in this cor...respondence, and that it was regarded as ...certain that if there was an ice flow to ...the south, through Baffin's Bay and be...tween Greenland and Spitsbergen, as all ...our authorities assert, then it was ...equally certain that there must be a cor...responding flow north; and that, as the ...waters which went up were charged ...with some portion of the tropical heat, ...they would be warmer than the ice fields ...which come down, and would probably ...be sufficiently warm to maintain an open ...sea about the pole.

The facts set forth by Judge Daly in ...his geographical address last year seem...ed to preclude the possibility that this ...warm northern flow was in the vicinity ...of Nova Zembla, and I suggested that it ...might feel its way around the north of ...Europe and, joining the warm flow that ...passes up through Behrings Straits, ...might make its way upward on the ...European side of the globe and come ...back, in immense fields of ice, by the ...way of Greenland and Baffins Bay. This ...suggestion may still turn out to be true; ...but the important point is that one or ...more channels for this northern flow has ...been found and that the open sea is put ...beyond reasonable doubt.

The navigators made their way north, ...without any obstruction from ice, to a ...higher latitude than was ever attained by ...water, and would have gone farther had ...they not be admonished by the shortness ...of their provisions that they were put...ting the expedition in peril. Their path ...was between Spitsbergen and Nova ...Zembla, a little east of the 40th degree of ...longitude, and they reached without ob...struction, the high latitude of 79 degrees.

Judge Daly, in his address, regarded ...it as a remarkable event that a Norwe...gian sloop had found its way from Ham...merfest, in Norway, through the Carian ...Sea, the straits of Waigatz, and along ...the Siberian coast to White Island, off ...the Gulf of Obi. But here is a vessel ...that points her prow boldly towards the ...North Star, and makes her way to with...in eleven degrees of the Pole without en...countering any ice on the way, and with...out being turned back by ice at the last.

Now this region, a little further south, ...has been plowed by whalers for many ...years, and the idea has always prevailed ...among them that there was an impas...sable barrier of ice, just where these ...navigators found none; and their suc...cess will naturally be attributed to some ...extraordinary moderation in the season; ...but it appears that they found on their ...return that the sealers and walrus ...hunters on the coast of Norway had ...found the season particularly severe, and ...they infer from hence that it was not ex...ceptional.

Besides, they found other confirmation ...that the open sea was produced by a ...flow of warm water from the tropics. ...The temperature of the water was uni...formly warmer than that of the air by 3 ...to 6 degrees. There were frequent fogs ...and oft-recurring thunder storms; the ...clouds were similar to those observed in ...the region of the trade winds, and on the ...coast of Nova Zembla there was a con...stant current to the northeast. Then it ...was also observed that the water was of a ...deep blue color, like that of the Gulf ...Stream, and that it was alive with animal ...life, such as does not frequent the colder ...waters of these regions.

The letter of Julius Payer is not very ...satisfactory on the question of dates, but ...we are informed that this expedition ...was made in the fall of the year, and it ...is inferred that the season may have had ...a good deal to do with its success. The ...letter dated on the 9th of October, was ...probably written at the first opportunity ...to dispatch it, and the major part of the ...expedition must have been in September.

Its great success must be regarded as ...one of the most important events of the ...year, and will, doubtless, lead to a ...thorough exploration of these northern ...waters. Another expedition by these ...same explorers is to go out next year, ...and now that the way is thus opened, ...there will be enough to follow. What ...seems to be settled by it, is an open pas...sage to the polar sea by water—the very ...thing that has been so fiercely denied by ...the gentlemen who run the New York ...Geographical Society.

It would now seem that the northerly ...set of the ocean which is elongated from ...the Gulf Stream, flows around the coast ...of Norway, tending towards the east, ...and goes up to the Polar sea on the west ...side of Nova Zembla, while the flow of ...ice that sends such a chill through ...Canada and over New England comes ...down mostly through Baffins Bay and ...between Greenland and Spitsbergen.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 30, 1871.

The yankee institution of Thanksgiving has been naturalized in Washington

and appears to be as thoroughly ingrafted on our customs as Christmas or New Years or the Fourth of July. To-day the business houses are closed and the churches are open. To-day there are social gatherings and leisurely dinners in almost every house, and Washington *fowl* play will mostly be at the expense of *turkey*.

Among the churches the chief attraction will be the dedication of the new chime of bells for the Metropolitan Methodist Church. All the world has heard about this monument to 'ancient Methodism," the cost of which is said to be about $250 000. The church has been in use for some three years, but its spire has only just been completed, and there is to be an extra ceremony over this outside appendage and the eleven bells which hang within. The sermon will relate to the "duty of American citizens," but after the sermon will come the dedication of the bells, when the pastor and congregation retire from the building to the sidewalk, and hear an address suited to the occasion. They also listen to the dedicatory prayer, and then open their ears to the consecrated bells, which are to ring out the following airs: "Hail Columbia," "The Chiming of the Bells," "Changes" and closing up with "Old Hundred," in which the people are to join. Of course this novel ceremony will draw a crowd.

It is understood that these bells and the steeple in which they hang, are the work of Mrs. Newman, the energetic wife of the popular pastor, who has collected the money, selected the bells and engineered all the machinery. She obtained $5,000 of one progressive brother in Baltimore, and from another deep pocket in Wall street, stuffed full of Erie stock, a similar sum she also *drew*. So that if the bells and this tall steeple have any special agency in converting the world, Mrs. Newman should be remembered when the crowns are distributed.

I mentioned that Mr. Henry Blanberry and Mr. Reverdy Johnson had gone down to South Carolina to defend the Ku Klux, just now undergoing trial at Columbia, South Carolina. A letter from that place states that a subscription paper is being passed around among the Democracy to pay the bills of these great lawyers, and that the sum required is $15,000. It is also said that one object in getting them to manage the trials is to make a case before the Supreme Court and test the constitutionality of the Ku Klux act.

The Democracy continue to have great agitations in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency that will beat General Grant, and pretty much *every* body that is *any* body is getting interviewed and putting their important conclusions before the public. So far it is clear enough that what they want is to supersede the Republican candidate, but precisely how to do it is what they cannot agree upon. Some are for the "new departure," some for the "no departure," and some for a sorcheaded Republican. When these brethren come to dwell together in unity I will let you know.

I met the President and Mrs. Grant yesterday in their carriage, both outriders in livery and an unusual show of style, which was accounted for by the fact that they were on their way to attend the wedding of the daughter of Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court. As this wedding was in the court circle, it had to be attended with court ceremonies.

Ex Senator Wade has been tendered the position of President of the Commission, for settling the boundary dispute between England and Liberia, referred to this Government, but has declined on account of his engagements as the chief law officer of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The western snow storms, and the extremely cold weather which followed them, seemed to make no impression here for several days, and our weather meantime was foggy and warm, so warm as to make our people talk of Indian summer and an open winter. But last night the programme was changed, and the climate of Duluth came down on us with a vengeance. To-day the ground is frozen hard for the first time and winter seems fairly inaugurated. A little snow has fallen, but not enough to cover the ground.

BUCKEYE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The snow on the Sierra Mountains is five feet deep.

Nearly all the reports of heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus are completed.

Investigation shows that $179,000 of the money furnished to the Brooklyn Water Board, the past year, is not accounted for.

It is rumored that Jas. W. Booth is to be appointed Postmaster of New York, in place of Patrick H. Jones, the present incumbent.

The weather continues cold in New York. It is estimated that six hundred loaded boats are frozen in, and unless the weather grows warmer they will have to remain where they are all winter.

It is said that the Government of Spain has relieved Captain General Valmazada from the Governorship of Cuba and that 30,000 fresh troops are to be dispatched to the Island.

The steamer Vanderbilt is ice-bound opposite New York. The prospect is that navigation will be closed Friday. It is intensely cold and ice is forming rapidly.

A despatch from Bangor, Maine, of the 29th ult., says indications were that the Penobscot river would close that night, which is earlier in the season than for 27 years.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal sold in New York Wednesday at prices ranging from $3 33 for lump to $5 10 for stove, a falling off in prices realized on the last monthly sale, except in chestnut, which ranged at $3 85 to $4 20.

The Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad Company closed a contract at Cevedo, W. Va., on the 29th, with the Commissioners of West Virginia, by which they acquire the branches and property of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company.

The small-pox prevails to some extent in Chicago, and much dissatisfaction is evinced by the Board of Health on account of the neglect of many physicians and others to report the cases to that body. The Board threaten to criminally prosecute any person guilty of this neglect hereafter.

A dispatch from Madrid gives an account of the marriage of Gen. Sickles, Minister of the United States. The ceremony was attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. Among those who were present was Marshal Serrans, late Regent of Spain. The dispatch gives the name of the bride as Miss Creigh. Gen. Sickles and wife left Madrid the day after the marriage for Liverpool, where they will take the steamer for New York. Some of his friends says he will not return.

An unknown man of the confidence class has been swindling banks throughout the country by getting forged drafts on the banking firm of H. Wilson & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., cashed. He represents himself as senior member of the firm of H. Wilson & Co., and by stopping a few days in a place, has succeeded in getting some citizen to identify him at the bank, when his draft is cashed. He has succeeded in picking up at Little Rock, Ark., Rockport, Ind., Owensboro, Ky., Washington City and Grand Rapids, Mich., about $3 000.

PRESIDENT'S MESSIGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In addressing my third annual message to the law-making branch of the government, it is gratifying to be able to state, that during the past year, success has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books.—The policy has been, not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their special interest, and to enforce them accordingly. The past year has, under a wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisements in the loss of life and property by storm and fire. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country and to develop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations, which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent, who have so generously shared their means with the victims of these misfortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of men, women and children, whose sufferings they have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue to be friendly.—The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling, by peaceful arbitration, disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloody and hostile conflicts. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword. I transmit, herewith, a copy of the treaty alluded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the Conferences of the Commissioners, by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjusting questions pending between the two nations, and all the various questions which are to be adjusted by arbitration. I recommend Congress, at as early a day as possible, to make all the necessary provisions for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty, the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil have each consented on the joint request of the two powers to name an arbitrator for the tribunal at Geneva. I have caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with by the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and learning to these important positions. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the request of the two governments, and has consented to act as the arbitrator of the disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the treaty have undertaken to regard as between themselves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencement of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of other maritime powers and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended to the powers. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States begin to make their arrangements for the coming season.

I have addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States, respectively, the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on the other side, connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary, upon terms of equality by the inhabitants of both countries. It is hoped that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow therefrom will secure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States concerned. I renew the recommendation for an appropriation for determining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

I have been officially informed of the annexation of the States of the church to the kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of that kingdom to Rome. In conformity with the established policy of the United States, I have recognized the change. The ratifications of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy have been exchanged by which the two powers have agreed in their treaty that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers. The United States have spared no opportunity of incorporating this rule into the obligations of nations. The 41st Congress, at its third session, made an appropriation for the organization of a mixed commission for adjudicating upon the claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, growing out of the insurrection in Cuba; that commission has since been organized. I transmit herewith the correspondence relating to its formation and its jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that this Commission will afford the claimants a complete remedy for their injuries. It has been made the agreeable duty of the United States to preside over a conference at Washington between the plenipotentiaries of Spain and the allied South American Republics, which has resulted in an armistice with the reasonable assurance of a permanent peace.—The intimate and friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor is proof that there is no desire on the part of his government to diminish the cordiality of those relations. The hospitable reception which has been given the Grand Duke is a proof that on our side we share the wishes of that Government. The unreasonable course of the Russian Minister at Washington rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and to decline to longer receive that functionary as a diplomatic representative. It was impossible, with self-respect, or with a just regard to the dignity of the country to permit Mr. Catacazy to continue to hold intercourse with this government after his abuse to government officials and during his persistent interference through various means with the relations between the United States and other powers. In accordance with my wishes this government has been relieved of further intercourse with Mr. Catacazy, and the management of the Imperial legation has passed into the hands of a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

With Japan we continue to maintain intimate relations and the cabinet of the Mikado, and has, since the close of the last session of Congress, selected citizens of the U. S. to serve in offices important in several departments of the government. I have reason to think that this selection is due to an appreciation of the disinterestedness of the policy which the United States have pursued towards Japan. It is our desire to continue to maintain this disinterested and just policy with China as well as Japan. The correspondence transmitted herewith, shows that there is no disposition on the part of this government to swerve from its established course. Prompted by a desire to put an end to the barbarous treatment of our shipwrecked sailors on the Corean coast, I instructed our Minister at Pekin to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of such mariners. Admiral Rogers was instructed to accompany him with a sufficient force to protect him in case of need. A small surveying party was sent out, and on reaching the coast was treacherously attacked at a disadvantage. Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult. Neither came. A force was then landed and after an arduous march over a rugged and difficult country, the forts from which the outrages had been committed were gallantly assaulted and were destroyed. Having thus punished the criminals and having vindicated the honor of the flag the expedition returned, finding it impracticable, under the circumstances, to conclude the desired convention. I respectfully refer to the correspondence relating thereto, herewith submitted, and leave the subject for such action as Congress may see fit to take.

The Republic of Mexico has not yet repealed the very objectionable law establishing what is known as the free zone, on the frontier of the United States. It is hoped that this may yet be done, and also that more stringent measures may be taken by that republic for restraining lawless persons on its frontier.

I hope that Mexico by its own action, will soon relieve this Government of the difficulties experienced from this cause. Our relations with the various Republics of Central and South America, continue with one exception, to be cordial and friendly. I recommend some action by Congress regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela Claims Commission of 1866. The internal dissensions of this government present no justification for the absence of effort to meet their solemn treaty obligations.

The ratification of an extradition treaty with Nicaragua has been exchanged. It is a subject for congratulation that the great Empire of Brazil has taken this initiatory step toward the abolition of slavery. Our relations with that Empire have always been cordial, and will naturally be made more so by this act.—It is not too much to hope that the government of Brazil may hereafter find it for its interests as intrinsically right to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than the present act contemplates. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a subject for regret that the reforms in this direction which were voluntarily promised by the statesmen of Spain, have not been carried out in its West India colonies. The laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, leave most of the laborers in bondage with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers. I desire to direct your attention to the fact that the citizens of the United States are large holders in foreign lands of the species of property forbidden by the fundamental law of their adopted country. I recommend to Congress to provide, by stringent legislation, a suitable remedy against the holding, owning or dealing in slaves, or being interested in slave property in any foreign land, either as owners, hirers or mortgagees by persons of the U. S. It is to be regretted that the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba continues to be a source of annoyance and of anxiety. The existence of a protracted struggle in such close proximity to our own territory, without apparent prospect of an early termination, cannot be other than an object of concern to a people who, while abstaining from interference in the affairs of other powers naturally desire to see every country in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, liberty and the blessings of free institutions. Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag. It is hoped, that all pending questions with Spain growing out of the affairs in Cuba may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and conciliation which has hitherto guided the two powers in their treatment of such questions. To give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China and to further in relation to the good opinion of those people and to secure to the United States its share of the Commerce destined to flow between those nations and the rest of the commercial world, I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made to support at least, four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the Representatives of Great Britian, and some other powers as now situated. Our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translations upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of the employees in foreign business houses or the interpretation of other Foreign Ministers. I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose parting the American line of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

The national debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty six millions, fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents, during the year, and by the negotiation of National bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly seventeen million of dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid deduction should take place both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince the citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends and the rapid development of the resources of the country and increasing ability to meet the large demands and the amount already paid in, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment. I therefore recommend the modification of both the tariff and internal tax laws. I also recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except upon spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and tobacco in its various forms, from stamps. In readjusting the tariff I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws after providing for the current expenses of the government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, such as medicines, compounds, &c., &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend it be made upon those articles which can bear it with out disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so I would have to repeat all that is laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting revenues pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures which at principal ports of entry particularly raise the compensation of these officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out an inducement to dishonest men should such get possession of those offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Continued fluctuations in the value of gold, compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up the prices of all articles necessary in every day life. It fosters a spirit of gambling, prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances.

If the question can be met as how to get a fixed value to currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

For the operations of the army in the past year, the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and continuing sea coast and other improvements conducted under the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1869, which discontinues promotions in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of Chief of Corps becomes vacant it may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as fast as our material will admit of—using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By these means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground and to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the appropriate duties of the navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the navy has in addition to its regular service supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North.

I also recommend that all promotions in the navy above the rank of Captain be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession.

The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department as shown by the accompanying report of the Post Master General, exhibits a gratifying increase in that branch of the service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this department can be made self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to this end from year to year, is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the post office department of the government will prove a much great blessing to the whole of the people than it is now. The suggestions of the Postmaster General for improvements in the department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the documents for a favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be reduced, and the service as well, if not better rendered. It would secure the further advantage by extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interests, are always benefited by a rapid inter-communication. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of results with former years.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government, the execution of the act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku Klux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the Committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act, I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the U. S. to the same and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me except in case of imperative necessity; but in making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law information was received from time to time that combinations of the character referred to in this law existed and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. A care ful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authorities, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom and of preventing the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with our own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, the victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiment from their own, or free persons who had shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 18th day of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in the terms of the law, calling upon the members of the combination to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all the arms, ammunitions, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that direction, and it was given out that within the counties so designated, persons supposed upon creditable information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States, and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to the law. In two of the said counties, York and Spartansburg, many arrests have been made. At the last accounts, the number of persons thus arrested, was one hundred and sixty-eight, several hundred whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody.

The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all or such persons have violated the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law.

Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of the plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to legitimatize all born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only and not a recommendation.

The policy pursued towards the Indians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the exertions of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been intrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners, authorized by the law of April 10, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon reservations, to cultivate the soil and perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. They are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped, as to induce these still pursuing their old habits of life to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policy, not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration, also, the policy of granting a territorial government to Indians in the Indian territory west of Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas.

In doing so, every right guaranteed to Indians by the treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians now between the Missouri and the Pacific, and south of the British Possessions, into one territory or into one State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you his suggestions.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation by actual settlers. Those already granted have been in a great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler who may wish to avail himself of them, but caution should be exercised even in attaining so desirable an object. Educational interests may well be served by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending, in the least degree, a curtailment of what is being done by the general government for the encouragement of education.

The report of the Secretary of the interior, submitted with this, will give you information collected and prepared for publication in regard to the census taken during the year 1870.

The operations of the Bureau of Education for the year; the Patent Office; the Pension Office; the Land Office, and the Indian Bureau.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of this department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this department, which is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural production of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the methods of cultivation of the plants, cereals or other products adapted to particular localities. Quietly, but surely, the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported, the more widely its influence will be extended, and the less dependent we shall be upon the products of foreign countries.

The subject of compensation to the heads of bureaux and officials holding positions of responsibility and requiring ability and character to fill properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of interest. In private life, services demand compensation equal to the services rendered; a wise economy would dictate the same rule in the government service.

I have not given the estimate for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, nor the comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just passed and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, as in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

More than six years have elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—the one for the perpetuation and the other for the destruction, of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only requires the disability to hold office of certain classes. When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding from office merely those who were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take the oath to support the Constitution, and admitting those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said, that the former violated an oath, while the latter did not. The latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

The condition of the Southern States is unhappily such that all true, patriotic citizens would like to see social ostracism for opinion's sake abolished. Personal violence or threats, towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the old citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country, when the old citizens of those States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly obtained, vote for men representing their views, and permit the same freedom of expression and ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

Under the act of Congress approved February 21st, 1871, a territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the territorial officers a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital, the citizens of the district having voluntarily taxed themselves to a large amount, for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of the Government. I recommend appropriations on the part of Congress in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements. By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed.—These burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the government, in that growing city, and looking to the future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a reasonable valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for government purpose and also an appropriation of as much money as can properly be expended towards the erection of new buildings during this fiscal year. The number of immigrants ignorant of our laws and habits, coming into our country annually, has become so great, and the impositions practiced so numerous and flagrant that I suggest congressional action for their protection, it seems to me this is a fair subject for legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by emigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention. It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in all the public offices. Every public servant who has violated the trust placed in him, has been proceeded against with all the rigor of law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business men who give a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reformatory law which would enforce this principle against all endorsers of persons for public place, would ensure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught in the careless and the dishonest servant in the great number prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live. In my message to Congress a year ago, I urgently recommended reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the 19th section of an act making an appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said act I convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet complete, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of departments and members of Congress and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial. I have thus hastily summed the operations of the government during the last year and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined action will be wise, statesmanlike and in the best interest of the country.

Signed, U. S. GRANT, Pres't.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

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ROGUES AND ROGUER

Our Young Folks.

From the Waterbury American.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Eighty little urchins,
Coming through the door
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar,
Why don't you keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me this is pleasant,
Teaching public school.

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame,
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations—
Birds of every feather—
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief
Skilled in all its arts.
That's a precious darling!
"What are you about?"
"May I pass the water?"
"Please may I go out?"

Boots and shoes are scuffling,
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling,
Others cutting didoes—
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association.

Anxious parent drops in
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot up higher,
Says he wants his children
To mind their "i's" and "q's"
And hopes their brilliant talents
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the young ones,
Taming, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones.
Gymnastic, vocal music!
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes,
To cultivate their voices.

"OUR BOY."

It was the afternoon of the first day's fight in the Wilderness. The hospitals were rapidly filling up with wounded; long lines of ambulances stood before the tents, and marked the ground with little plashes of blood; surgeons and nurses were overwhelmed with work. I was busy among the rest, when one of the attendants came to me in haste, saying, "Chaplain, I want you to come and see Our Boy right away!" He was a rough man, for whom I had little liking, and I fear I answered curtly.

"O Chaplain!" he persisted, "you must come; it's Our Boy; he is so good; if you only knew him, chaplain; he's badly hit, too. Do come, right away!"

I looked at the man; his features were working with emotion, and he had all he could do to hold in. Surprised, I went with him, and found a lad of seventeen or eighteen lying on the ground, near where the surgeons were at work, waiting his turn. He was but a sunburnt private, yet I saw at a glance there was something peculiar about him and an air of refinement and purity; and the nurse who belonged to his regiment, and other comrades, who were slightly wounded, gathered around him with marks of deepest grief.

I kneeled at the boy's side, said a few words, and then retired with the nurse to learn the boy's history.

"Is he a relative of yours, nurse?"

"No, sir, he's only Our Boy."

"Our Boy! what do you mean?"

"Why, that's what we all call him in the regiment. And, chaplain, would you think it? when the Rebs thrashed us this afternoon, and we were driven off the field, when the boys found he was missing, they just charged back and got him and fetched him off."

My interest was thoroughly aroused, and I went back and sat down at his side. He was a member of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, and had entered the regiment as a drummer. "He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow;" a Sunday school boy and an earnest Christian. At his own request he had entered the ranks that spring, and now within a few weeks of his discharge had received probably a mortal wound. He had lived nearly three years a consistent life in the regiment, and, boy though he was, had honored God. God, also, had honored him. He had won the love of all, and been the means of great good. Many a man owed his hope in life, and comfort on a soldier's bloody couch, to him. And so it came about, no one exactly knew how, that every one called him Our Boy, and loved him as if he were their own.

As I sat down and looked again at his wounded leg, he said, "Is it broken, chaplain?"

I could not bear to answer. When a minnie ball, with its jagged edges and swift boring motion, touches a bone, it splinters it, so there is not one chance in ten to save the limb. The wound was high up on the thigh, and the bone had evidently suffered. Evading the question, I asked if he could move the limb. He could not. I then took hold of the foot, and found the bone crushed and ground up. Spite of me, the boy read my face.

"Chaplain," said he, "won't you ask God to sustain mother? I'm all she's got, and I'm afraid it will go hard with her. And then, chaplain, won't you please pray that I shan't be left, when the doctors give me chloroform, to say or do anything to dishonor Jesus?"

Under the influence of chloroform, many an old habit, long kept under, revealed itself, and vile language and oaths, the sins of their youth, would sometimes stain the lips of even Christian men. The drummer boys were not allowed to go into action, and the more intelligent were often employed on an emergency to do light duties about the hospitals. So the boy was familiar with these things, and dreaded lest under the influence of pain or delirium he should say or do something wrong. As soon as I was through the boy began to pray, but not one word for himself—only for his mother and the honor of Jesus' name. His turn came. The leg was removed, and he was laid on the bare ground in the long row of the wounded, for we could do no better.

For a while he was stupid, but as night came on began to wander and mutter, and soon speak intelligibly, though in broken phrases. The same thoughts with which he had gone into the surgeon's hands were upon his mind. As he tossed, and the twinges of pain shot through his poor limb, "Dear Lord, don't leave me," would be his prayer. "Dear Jesus, help me, don't let me say anything wrong. Ah! that hurts—please help." And then he would pray for his mother, and then again for help. Friends stood around him weeping, and rough men drew their sleeves across their eyes as they passed. Dear boy! How I did realize the truth of the promise, "Before they call I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear."

He was praying in unconscious delirium, and God was using him to his glory then and there, and enabling him to preach such a sermon on honoring God's holy name as I never heard before or since.

After some time the morphine we gave him took effect. He became quiet and fell asleep. In the morning he was better, and had he been in a hospital at home I think he would have recovered. But the ride to Fredricksburgh was too much.

I saw him once again among the hundreds of others in the great cotton factory in the outskirts of the city, near the Rappahannock. Gangrene had set in, and his hours were few. He had given up all care for himself, or even for his mother, and with his face full of peace, joy and triumph, lay just waiting. I lost some of my papers at Spottsylvania, and with them the name and address of the lad. I could not even write to his mother. But never shall I forget Our Boy, and how God heard and answered prayer.—*Interior*.

Where Frank Went To.

"Well, old Frank is dead!" said Mr. Morey, as he came into the sitting-room one evening from his office.

"Dead!" exclaimed a chorus of voices in astonishment, while Mrs. Morey laid down her work, and both the children sprang to their feet in excitement.

"Yes, stone dead—out on the street," replied Mr. Morey.

"How did it happen?" asked Mrs. Mory, "and—"

"Who killed him?" cried Louis.

"I'll tell you how it happened," said Mr. Morey, as he thrust his feet into the slippers Emma had placed for him, and sank into his especial easy chair, drawn up to his especial corner. "I was driving home quietly as usual, when, just as we reached John street, a runaway horse, attached to a light wagon, came dashing around the corner. Before I could move, almost before I could see him, he was upon us. The thill of the wagon struck poor Frank, and he dropped instantly.

"What a narrow escape for you!" said Mrs Morey, shuddering.

"Yes, a foot or two nearer would have made my chances small. I sprang out at once, and did what I could, but the poor fellow died in a few minutes."

"Where did the other horse go?" asked Louis.

"He jumped one side, and ran on, but he tipped over the wagon at the next corner, and I think was caught just below."

"Poor fellow!" said tender hearted Emma, almost crying.

"Yes, it was terrible; but he did not suffer much. It is better than if he had been very much hurt, and lived some time to suffer.

"Yes, I suppose so," said Emma, "but it seems too bad never to see him again."

"What did you do with him?" asked Mrs. Morey.

"I had to leave him there till morning. I hired a drayman to draw the buggy home."

"Shall you bury him, papa?" asked Emma.

"By no means! he's far too valuable to bury. I shall sell him."

"Ho!" shouted Lewis, "sell him! who will buy a dead horse?"

"I shall sell him to a man who makes it his business to sell the body out in parts to those who want it."

"Why, papa—what for?" asked Emma, her eyes growing larger and larger with amazement.

"There are a good many people who will be glad to buy parts of him. In fact I believe there is hardly an inch of him but is used in some way."

"I don't see how they can use a dead horse," said Louis.

"Well, I can tell you. In the first place, his skin goes to the leather-maker."

"I thought leather was made of cow's skin," said Louis.

"So it is, and horseskin, too, and calfskin, and sheepskin, and"—

"Oh, yes—of course—all kinds of skin" interrupted Louis.

"Horse-skin leather is made into boots and heavy harness. The mane and tail go to the haircloth makers."

"Why, what is haircloth?" asked Emma.

"Cloth made of hair. My chair is covered with it."

Emma went over to examine it.

"Why, papa, is that truly made of horse-hair?"

"Yes, and you see it is useful. A good many horses gave their tails to cover my chair?"

Louis laughed.

"I guess the horse hadn't much to say about it."

"Besides haircloth, they make sieves, and brushes, and other things out of it."

"Why, our sieves are made of wire," said Emma.

"We have one hair one," said mama, "the little spice sieve."

"Oh, is it?"

"The hoofs are made into combs and glue. The bones have so many uses I don't know as I can tell them all. First, they make millions of buttons out of them; then knife-handles, dominoes, balls, cups, and lots of other things. But there's one very curious thing I want to tell you about a horse's backbone. You know, I suppose, that what is called the backbone, is in fact, a chain of bones, from the head to the tail."

"Yes, I know it, papa," said Louis.

"Well, if you find the bones of a horse that have bleached white in the sun, and look them over, you will find some, about the middle of the spinal column—as it is called—which, when standing up on end, look exactly like a short man standing in a desk or something, with his two hands held up. His head is thrown back, and face turned up. I have seen them painted with black coat, white cravat and regular face, and really you can hardly believe it is exactly the shape of the natural bone."

"I mean to look for one," said Louis, eagerly.

"I would, for they are very curious. But to go back to our dead horse. The pieces of bone left from making buttons, etc., are burned to make bone-black."

"What a funny name!" laughed Louis, "what is that good for?"

"It is used by sugar-refiners, who, also, by the way, use the blood."

"Oh, horrid!" said Emma. "What can a sugar-maker want of blood?"

"They use it in refining sugar. Refining, you know, means making it whiter."

"Oh, I think that's just awful!" cried Emma, indignantly.

"If you're going to be so easily shocked," said papa, smiling, "you must not begin to investigate what you eat, for you'll often be disgusted. You must eat some of poor old Frank in another way, too, besides in the sugar."

"How, papa?"

"Well, if you went to a cheap restaurant, you might eat some of his flesh in soup."

"Well, I never do," protested Emma.

"Then if you use a certain kind of baking powder, you are eating some of the boneblack I spoke of. And if you don't eat baking powder, you may swallow some of it in the shape of medicine."

Emma sighed.

"Well, I don't see as I can get rid of eating it somehow—but do tell me what kind of baking powder it is?"

"It isn't the kind we use," said Mrs. Morey, smiling, "so you needn't worry, Emma."

"Well, to return to our horse," said Mr. Morey. "His flesh—what don't go to cheap restaurants—is boiled to get out the grease. And the grease goes into the soap kettle, I believe. You see, Emma, he may steal into the house in this way, too. What is left from the boiling is burned to make manure to make our plants grow."

"I don't see but farmers and everybody else, want a piece of the dead horse," said Louis.

"His body is very useful; even the match makers want some phosphorus from the bones to make their matches."

"I thought phosphorus was something that shines in the dark."

"So it does, and perhaps you have noticed when you lighted a match in the dark, that it made a shining streak where you drew it."

"I have," said Emma, "and I thought they were streaks of fire."

"Well now you know they were phosphorus," said papa. "But we haven't finished our horse, yet."

"Why, what's left of him now?"

"Well, there are his teeth. They go to the ivory-cutter. And his shoes—though they're not a part of the horse—are sold to dealers in old iron. Nothing is left of him but his insides."

"Those they must bury," said Emma, with disgust.

"No, indeed! you never could get along without them. At least you think so."

"Now, papa."

"You think so much of them that you have a valuable rosewood box to keep them in."

"Now, papa, I know you don't mean that."

"Oh, yes, I do," said papa, quite seriously, "and you spend hours every day playing with them."

Emma was speechless with disgust.

"Or playing on them," said mamma, smiling.

"Oh, are they in my piano?"

"Yes, the stomach and intestines of a horse make splendid strings for pianos."

"Oh, that's too bad! I don't believe I shall ever enjoy playing again," said Emma, dolefully.

"I told you it wouldn't do to investigate too much," said papa, "but perhaps you can induce some piano maker to invent a new kind of strings for you. However, unless you like to hear them snap, I advise you to stick to the horse-strings."

"I don't like to hear them snap. One did break the other day, and it went off like a pistol. I nearly jumped off the stool."

"Papa," said Louis, "if so many people want pieces of a dead horse, I should think everybody'd kill all their horses."

"They are worth a little more alive than dead, and we need the horses to work for us. And that reminds me that I have got to buy a new one myself."—*Christian Weekly*.

Wit and Humor.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

BY DINNIS O'RAFFERTY.

Of-times me hod me shoulder galls
A-carryin' morter on the walls
In rain and sun;
But betther times are comin' soon,
When all the year will be like June,
And dhrudgery done.

Whin victory crowns the faymale cause,
Whin women shall be makin' laws,
Each wife and maid,
Thin every mother's son will be
Allowed to follow fancy free
Some faymale trade.

Thin purty girls will ask us out,
And pay our bills and dhrive about
Wid tender care;
They'll keenly feel for all our woes,
And to the gentlemen propose
Who single are.

No matter if we're not a cint,
There'll thin be divil a thought av rint,
Or things to ate,
Oh! that to see the blessid day
Whin all our troubles pass away
May be my fate.

The kitchen girl will lave her place,
And Teddy followin' wid grace,
Will bake and stew;
He'll keep the floor both clane and nate,
And have the besht of things to ate,
And learn to sew.

The milliner shops, where purty girls
Now smile so shwate and shake their curls,
And look so hancy,
By gintlemen will be controlled,
And in thim goods are stores of gold
For Pat and Andy.

—*American Builder*.

Perkins has the Toothache.

When I went to bed that night I apprehended trouble. Along one jaw, the left one, occasionally capered a grumbling sensation. It kept me awake an hour or so trying to determine whether that was all there was of it or whether there was something to come after that would need my wakeful presence to contend against. Thus pondering, I fell asleep, and forgot all about the trouble. I don't know how long I slept, but I fell to dreaming I had made a match for $58 a side to fight a cross-cut saw in a steam mill and was well to work on the job, when the saw got my head between its teeth. I thought this was a favorable time to wake up, and I did so. It immediately transpired that I might better have stayed where I was, and take the chances with the saw.

I found myself sitting straight up in bed, with one hand spasmodically grasping my jaw, and the other swaying to and fro without any apparent cause.

It was an awful pain. It bored like lightning through the basement of my jaw, darted across the roof of my mouth and then ran lengthwise of my teeth. It every pang had been a drunken plow, chased by a demon across a stump lot, I think the observer would understand my condition. I could no more get hold of the fearful agony that was cavorting around in me than I could pick up a piece of wet soap when in a great hurry.

Suddenly it stopped. It went, giving me a parting kick that fairly made me howl.

I thought I was rid of the toothache, but a grumbling set in next morning. It was just like the feeling of the night before; and a still voice said to me, "Look out, Perkins."

I did. I went right away to the dentist who has pulled the teeth of our family and knew our peculiarities. There was an uneasy smell about his office; it was very suggestive of trouble and as I snuffed it in I experienced a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach. I looked at him, and sickly smiled. He was never, even on a holiday, the handsomest of men; but now his appearance was very, very depressing. He looked like a corpse with a lighted candle inside of it.

I told him what the matter was with me; how that I had been up all night with a four story pain; how my wife had been thrown out of bed by the violence of my suffering; how—

He asked me if I wouldn't sit down. I sat down on what was once a hogshead but now sat down and newly carpeted. He held back my head, opened my mouth, and went to fishing around inside with a piece of watch spring.

And while he angled he conversed. Said he:

"You have caught a terrible hard cold."

"I have."

"It seems the trouble is with one of the bicuspids."

Of course I didn't know what a bicuspid was, but I thought it wouldn't look well in the head of the family being stuck with so short a word as that; so I asked with some vigor:

"Which one?"

"The tumerous one," said he.

"I am glad it ain't any worse," I replied with a sigh of relief.

"The frontal bone is not seriously affected; the submaxillary gland is somewhat enlarged, but it does not necessarily follow that parotitus will ensue."

"I am proud to hear that," and I—which I certainly was, although if the parotitus had ensued it is not at all likely that I should have minded it much unless it was something that would spoil, as I was dressed up in my best.

He kept on talking and angling.

"The œsophagus ain't loose," he next remarked.

"Ah!" said I, winking at him.

"Oh no, the ligaments are quite firm. I might say—"

"Did it hurt you?" he asked, as cool and calm as the lid of an ice cream freezer.

"Hurt me! Great Heavens! Did you expect to split me open with a watch spring and not hurt me? What was the matter—did you slip?"

"Certainly not," he said; "I was just getting hold of the tooth. Just hold your head back an instant, and I will have it out at once."

"I guess I won't try it again," said I, with a shiver. "The toothache is bad enough, but it is heaven alongside of that watch spring. You may come up some time and pull it out when I ain't at home. I think I could endure the operation if I was off about eight blocks. Come up when you can."

What's in a Name?

Charles —— and Harry —— stood chatting in the corner of a ball room.

"So Charley," said the latter, "your little Ellen got safe to New York. I saw her there last week, looking like a beauty."

"I dare say," returned Charles, "for I hear Osborne is so happy in his new possession that he spares no expense to set her off to the best advantage."

"'Tis true enough, and I sometimes wonder how you made up your mind to part with her."

"Oh! I'm going to be married, you know, and young ladies don't tolerate any rivals near the throne. In fact, I expect to find happiness enough at home."

"Ah! very fine; but I should not wonder if, before long, you were for getting your beauty back again."

"May be," said Charles, shrugging his shoulders; "*nous verrons*."

And so the two separated — while a lovely girl, who had approached behind, unseen, and who had been an involuntary listener, hastily retreated. The next morning produced the following correspondence:

No. 1. I take an early opportunity to request that our engagement may be considered at an end from this time. Your principles would destroy all chance of happiness with you, even if the insulting manner in which you allowed yourself to refer to our connection were not sufficient to produce the resolution I have communicated. JULIA.

No. 2. I am entirely at a loss to comprehend the meaning of your note, and until you can give me a clear idea of what I am accused it is impossible for me to defend myself. I await your reply. CHARLES.

No. 3. You ask my meaning. Ah! Charles, you add hypocrisy to your faults. If your conscience does not accuse you, perhaps it may be enough to mention to you the name of Osborne. JULIA.

No. 4. I am more than ever puzzled, I never spoke to Mr. Osborne but once, and that was when I sold him my yacht. Pray let me know what you mean. CHARLES.

No. 5. Your Yacht? and her name Ellen? Oh! dearest Charles! what a fool I have been? Come to me, directly, and I'll tell you—I can't write it. Your own JULIA.

Needed Well Watering.

A certain widow was one day in spring seen by the clerk of the parish crossing the church-yard with a watering pot and a bundle.

"Ah, Mistress Mactavish," said the clerk, "what's yer business wi' sich like gear as that y'are carryin'?"

"Ah, weel, Mr. Maclachlan," replied the widow, "I'm just goin' to my gude man's grave. I've got some hay seeds in my bundle, the which I'm goin' to sow upon it; and the water in the can is just to give 'em a spring like!"

"The seeds winna want the watering," rejoined the clerk; "they'll spring finely 'o themselves."

"That may well be," rejoined the widow; "but ye dinna ken that my gude man, as he lay a deeing, just got me to make promise that I'd never marry agin till the grass had grown aboon his grave. And, as I've had a good offer made me but yestreen, ye see, I dinna like to break my promise, or to keep a lone widow, as you see me!"

The minister's aid-de-camp looked on the widow indeed with a mirthful expression.

"Water him well, widow," said the clerk, "*Mactavish aye was drouthy!*"

Something of the same nature occurred nearer home quite recently: A certain good wife who had been lecturing her husband for coming home intoxicated, became incensed at his indifference, and exclaimed:

"Oh, that I could wring tears of anguish from your eyes!"

To which the hardened wretch hiccoughed:

"Tak 'taint no use, old woman, to bobore for water here!"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for December*.

How a Publisher Was Not Taken In.

Mr. Fields, the Boston publisher, has a wonderful memory, and his knowledge of English literature is so available that when a friend wishes to know where any particular passage may be found, he steers at once for the corner and consults the man who is likely to give the desired information. A pompous, would-be wit, not long ago, thinking to puzzle him, and make sport for a company at dinner, informed them, prior to Mr. Fields' arrival, that he had himself that morning written some poetry, and intended to submit it to Mr. Fields as Southey's, and inquire in which of his poems the lines occurred. At the proper moment, therefore, after the guests were seated, he began: "Friend Fields, I have been a good deal exercised of late trying to find in Southey's poems his well-known lines running thus: ——; can you tell us about what time he wrote them?"

"I do not remember to have met with them before," replied Mr. Fields, "and there were only two periods in Southey's life when such lines could possibly have been written by him."

"When were those?" gracefully asked the witty questioner.

"Somewhere," said Mr. Fields, "about that early period of his existence when he was having the measles and cutting his first teeth; or, near the close of his life, when his brain had softened, and he had fallen into idiocy. The versification belongs to the measles period, but the expression clearly betrays the idiotic one!"

The funny questioner smiled faintly, but the company roared.

New Story About Dean Richmond.

Some one was telling me, the other day, a new story about the late Dean Richmond, who was known far and wide for his profanity and gruffness of manner. Richmond was here at the time, and my informant, who was then a boy, working in a printing office, wished to get a pass over the Central Railroad. With this purpose in view, he entered the office where the great magnate was, fearing that he would be rudely rebuffed when he made his mission known. After a moment's hesitation, he said falteringly:

"Mr. Richmond, I believe?"

"Yes; what do you want of me?"

"I should like, sir, to get a pass from Albany to Buffalo, as I can go up on the boat for nothing."

"On what grounds do you ask for a pass?" (This is a rising and very rough voice.)

"On the grounds, sir, that I don't want to pay my fare."

Richmond, without another word, wrote out a pass and handed it to the applicant.

The boy took it, saying: "Thank you, Mr. Richmond."

"You needn't thank me youngster. I'm d—d glad to accommodate you. You are the first person I've ever known, by G—, to ask for a pass on the right grounds."

A gentleman of something over forty years of age, by the name of Page, found a young lady's glove and handed it to her, saying:

"If from the glove you take the letter G,
The glove is love, and that I give to thee."

Her answer was:

"If from the Page you take the letter P,
Then Page is age, and that won't do for me."

A Louisville paper contains this dialogue: "Hello, dar, you nigger, what you ax for dat ole blind mule, hey?" "Well, I dunno; guess I mout take thirty-five dollars." "Thirty-five dollars! I'll gib you five." "Well, you may have 'im; I won't stand on thirty dollars in a mule trade."

A countryman who visited Greenville, Tenn., had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Andes Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in joyful exclamation: "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at something afore long; I tell yer they can't keep him down; no they can't," and walked on.

Hibernnis school-master: "Get out wid ye! Don't I know ye'd stand there and lie yerself black in the face widout once changing color, ye spalpeen."—*Fun*.

Mr. McCosh, now President of Princeton College, tells the story of a negro who prayed earnestly that he and his colored brethren might be preserved from what he called their "upsettin' sins."

"Brudder," said one of his friends, at the close of the meeting, "you aint got the hang of dat ar' word. It's *besettin'*, not *upsettin'*."

"Brudder," replied the other, "if dat's so, it's so. But I was prayin' de Lord to save us from the sin of intoxication, and if dat aint a upsettin' sin, I dunno what am."

"What's the matter, Uncle Jerry," said Mr. Jones, as old Jeremy R—— was passing by, growling most furiously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short, "Why I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C——'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ten cents," answered Jones. "Ten cents? She told me the doctor would pull a tooth for me sometime."

In these days of frequent divorce it may not be malapropos to quote from a recent English book a good anecdote of Opie and Godwin. Opie was divorced from his wife, and Godwin was an infidel. They were walking together near St. Martin's Church.

"Ha!" said Opie, "I was married in that Church."

"Indeed!" said Godwin, "and I was christened in it."

"It is not a good shop," replied Opie, "their work don't last."

A man once went to a lawyer's office and told the legal gentleman that he had been insulted by a man who told him to go to ——, and desired to know what he should do. The lawyer suavely said: "I wouldn't advise you to go, the law don't compel you."

The drill inspector in an English regiment—one of the old stamp martinet sergeants—who was the terror of every recruit and the remorseless tyrant of the awkward squad, was putting a firing party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed carriage between them, the instructor ordered them to "rest on their arms reversed." Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he moved: "Now I am the corpse! Pay attention!" Having reached the end of the party he turned around and regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, and then remarked, in a most solemn tone of voice: "Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right; but you 'aven't got the look of regret that you ought to 'ave!"

Miscellany.

BARBER'S SHOP DISEASES.

Loathsome Infection Prevalent—The Perils of the Razor, Brush and Linen.

[From the New York Times.]

In the category of obscure and loathsome diseases is one vulgarly called "the barber's itch." The very sound of the title has a repulsive influence, but the disease itself is yet more repugnant to look upon or describe. Latterly several malignant cases have come to the notice of physicians, and it becomes a very important matter to investigate as to the nature and extent of the disorder. The majority of the thousands who daily luxuriate in the pleasures and comforts of the tonsorial art, seldom if ever dream of possible danger. But from the chair, the bath and appurtenances, disease may be communicated. Of course this liability is greater where the surroundings are unclean, and the habits of the barbers are careless or untidy, but occasionally cases have been traced to the best regulated saloons. Sometimes the cushion of the chair may be infected from the perspiration of a diseased person, or the bath tub not having been thoroughly cleansed, may retain a scum of the soap and refuse deposit from the body; these, however, are rare and improbable occurrences. Oftener the hair brushes may transfer scalp eruptions, dandruff, &c. The most frequent and certain causes are towels and napkins, lather and brushes, and other barber-ous articles used upon various people. Even the polished steel of the keen-edged razor is a medium for transferring the infection. It is by no means necessary that pimples or other marks upon the face must appear in view to render caution imperative. There may be no visible cutaneous disease about a customer; he may have a comparatively clear skin, and yet the subtle virus of impure or disordered blood will exude through the freshly opened pores of the skin, exposed by the close scraping of the sharp razor, and so moisten the napkin, towel, lather, brush, or razor, and be impregnated in the face of the next customer on whom the same articles may be used. In the better class of tonsorial resorts the operatives exercise all the distinction possible, and thus, in a large measure, obviate the liabilities of infection. They furnish to every customer clean, fresh napkins, and not only cleanse the brush and razor, but always change the lather. The same linen is never used upon two persons, without being fresh from the laundry. But the only way to secure perfect safety is to insist upon each customer having a separate and exclusive brush, lather, towel, napkin, powder and razor. This is not an expensive or an impossible arrangement. A few dollars thus disbursed is a happy investment if it saves one from even the mildest type of a loathsome and tantalizing disease.

This article is not exaggerated, as the medical records of private and hospital practice will show.

Recently an influential medical journal published in London, England, called attention to this subject, and in illustration of the virulent and terrible character of the disease, quotes several cases of late occurrence, and states that such instances seem to be most alarmingly on the increase. Two very bad cases of the most filthy type of the disease, called "Syphilis Contagiosum," have lately been under treatment by a physician of this city. They were of the worst character. Both patients were in good circumstances, of cleanly habits and tidy exterior, and apparently free from all constitutional predisposition to it. They were shaved on the same day, in the same chair, successively, and by the same barber. The shop was in good order, neat, clean and well appointed. Each had his own cup, brush and lather, but the same razor and towels were used upon them. Neither nip or cut was visible, but the poisonous sweat had doubtless been imparted to and from the glittering blade. The barber acknowledged that previous to shaving these two he had shaved a man with "a rather bad chin." These two cases were of a dreadful nauseous appearance. The sides of the face covered by whiskers, and the chin below the lips were thickly studded with yellow scabs. Each of these on being examined look like an ordinary-sized pimple surcharged with inflammation. The sores seem to grow around the root of a hair follicle and sprout up one side of it as a new shoot grows from the stump of a tree. Under the skin the seeds seem to spread to every adjoining root. When the blood of the patient becomes heated—as it will in a room or any inclosure—the most horrible itching commences; as one victim describes, "like fleas or musquitoes making their way along underneath the skin." This is scarcely endurable, and the half-crazed sufferer is often tempted to tear his nails into the flesh and "scratch to the very bone." This is involuntarily done in extreme cases, and of course greatly disfigures the face, for blotched scars must result. The worst phase of the subject is in the obstinacy of the disease under treatment. From six weeks to three months is the usual period of its continuance. One physician called these cases "yellow leprosy." Of course when there is any constitutional predisposition, such as hereditary scrofula or any other corrupt blood disorder, this affliction must not only be the more aggravated, but even dangerous. Should an infected person also be attacked by any phase of malignant fever, the most ominous results must be expected. But in the barber shops of large cities and towns, diseases of more kinds than "Sycosis" are propagated. Although they may be of a milder type, they are most hideous—even to the imagination. Very often, men who are shaved with the same lather and razor used on a previous customer, experience, after a day or two intervening, a tingling, crawling sensation, like the legs of millions of spiders dancing upon the cheeks and chin, and sometimes the neck. It is not so much of an itching as it is a creeping, tickling feeling, and the hands are involuntarily and constantly thrown up to rub or brush the imaginary cause away. This may last for a week, and can only be ceased by powerful absorbent washes. Another plague is seen three days after infection in the form of minute pimples, which grow to the size of smallest pin heads. Unless these are bathed or anointed with some soothing substance, the most acute torment of itching and pricking will continue for two months or longer.

Barbers, as a class, are very careless. They cannot be expected to refuse a man whose appearance is not positively bad, but they should use a special razor, lather and brush for suspected cases. In every instance the lather should be thoroughly renewed, the brush cleansed, and the razor blade dipped in hot water. Even pimples, however harmless may be their nature, will occasionally be communicated by the razor and cause not a little unpleasant feeling to the face.

Hair-brushes are frequently mediums for the transmission of scalp diseases. There is a type of dandruff that is extremely disagreeable and troublesome. This gathers in great scales, with occasional sores, at once disgusting, painful, difficult to treat and often impossible to heal. This is much more prevalent than is generally understood, and the public mind should so regard it.

The head, face and feet must be kept in a healthful condition, or the whole body will suffer. Neither can be neglected. The barber is recognized as a most useful member of civilized society, but there are, as has been stated, perils attending the practice of his profession that the utmost caution is necessary to guard against and prevent.

More Indiana Ku-Klux—An Attempt to Lynch Cheek

An attempt was made about half-past 12 o'clock Saturday night, to lynch McDonald Cheek, murderer of his father-in-law, Thomas Harrison, now confined in the Franklin County Jail, at Brookville, Ind., awaiting a second trial.

At the hour named, seventy-five or one hundred armed men, disguised, and supposed to be from Aurora and vicinity, made an attack upon the jail, battering down the doors and rushing *en masse* to Cheek's cell. The prisoner, alarmed by the tumult, was on his guard, and defended himself with the desperation natural to a man whose escape from immediate death at the hands of a mob seemed hopeless. He knocked the first man down—said to be named Snyder—who entered his cell, and took from the man a revolver. With this he kept the rest of the attacking party at bay until a citizen passing along the street discovered what was going on, and sounded the fire alarm. Sheriff Seal and a multitude of startled citizens were speedily gathered at the jail, and the discomfited lynchers fled.

The affair causes great excitement at Brookville, where most of the party are known, notwithstanding their disguise. Among others, it is said one man named Huffman, was present, and received an injury in his hand in the melee. Doubtless the mob was composed of well-known citizens of Dearborn county, and it is equally probable that Cheek's friends, who are influential, will leave no stone unturned to ferret out and punish the self-appointed executioners. Cheek was tried at Brookville, last May, and sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September, but his attorneys took an appeal, and recently the Supreme Court of Indiana granted him a new trial on account of incompetent evidence having been admitted. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in the neighborhood of the murder when this became known, and the lawless proceedings of Saturday night grew out of a fear that the prisoner would eventually escape legal punishment. A mob of several hundred men tried to take him from jail and hang him at Lawrenceburg soon after he was first captured, but they were repulsed by Sheriff Dorman and some well disposed citizens.

GERMANY'S NAVAL POWER AND RUSSIA'S ALARM.—Russia is alarmed at the gradual growth of the German naval power on the Baltic. A Copenhagen correspondent of a Russian journal says: "A moment's consideration will suffice to show that in the last eight years we have lost more in those waters than we have gained since the days of Peter the Great." Practically, the entrance to the German ocean from the Baltic is confined to the channels known as the Great and Little Belt, the sound lying next to Sweden, being too shallow for large vessels. Up to 1864 the whole line of coast as far south as Mecklenburg belonged to Denmark, a power friendly to Russia. But when, in 1864, Denmark lost some of this territory, Russia's claim to the seaport of Kiel, in Holstein, was destroyed. This port, which is only seventy miles from the Great Belt, is now held by the Germans, while the island of Alsen, lying to the north, which commands the Little Belt, is held by the same power. Russia, therefore, finds herself hemmed in by the guns of the German empire, whenever differences of opinion lead to open war, and the successful efforts to increase the German fleet do not reassure the Czar.

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THE P

Farm and House.

OH, WHAT'S IN THE BARN-YARD!

Oh, what's in the barn-yard now, do you say?
'Twas not there last night, but we see it to-day—
Old Moolie, our cow, has a sweet calf,
And the joy of its coming is far from one half,
For now we'll have puddings, and custards and cheese.
Besides yellow butter, and milk when we please,
And we shall have pancakes, and nice corn bread,
And sometimes a pound cake as big as your head.

Just look at our baby, when papa comes in,
With a nice pail of milk, well filled to the brim;
He laughs and he crows, and he dances with joy,
And well may he laugh, for it feeds the boy,
And see the old cat! she mews and she purs—
She knows it is milk, and a share of it hers.

Old Biddy comes round with her downy young brood,
"Please give us a taste of your clabber so good!"
Old Biddy shall taste our clabber so fine;
And even the pigs on it sometimes shall dine.
Old Moolie shall feed on the richest of clover,
And by our good treatment we'll show how we love her;
A shed shall protect her at night from the cold,
For half of her virtues I'm sure I've not told.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

GRAHAM FLOUR MUFFINS.—One pint of sour milk, a small teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of sugar. Graham flour enough to make a thick batter. Bake in rings, or drop the batter in spoonfuls on a square tin. A little salt should be added to the batter before baking.

LITTLE CAKES.—To make with the whites of eggs. Two cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, one cup of milk, the whites of six eggs, three and a half cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar sifted into it; one teaspoonful of soda, added the last thing; flavor with a little nutmeg and cinnamon.

GREASE SPOTS.—The following recipe for removing grease spots from carpets, and silk and woolen fabrics, will be found very useful:—Carbonate of magnesia, saturated with benzole, and spread upon a grease spot, to the extent of about one-third of an inch in thickness, answers well for this purpose. A sheet of porous paper should be spread upon the benzonated magnesia, and a flat iron, moderately warm, put upon the top of all. The heat of the iron passes through and softens the grease, which is then absorbed by the porous magnesia. The flat iron may be removed in the space of one hour, and the magnesia dust brushed off. Soapstone dust may be used in the same manner, and answers nearly as good a purpose.

LIQUID GLUE.—The French method of making a strong glue that may be used cold, is as follows: Place two pounds of best pale glue in a quart of soft water; let this digest by placing the vessel in a larger one containing boiling water; when the solution is complete, let it cool while gradually stirring in 7 ounces of nitric acid; bottle with tight stopping. This is very strong, and will not gelatinize.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—To clean paint, provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had; have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, and apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned, looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.—*Scientific American.*

KEEPING TIN WARE BRIGHT.—It is a very good plan every washing day, before the hot suds are thrown out, to gather up the tin ware that is in daily use and wash it well with a woolen cloth in the tub or boiler. The brightness thus given to it is nicer than from scouring; besides, the ware is not worn out, and the seams, about the handles and spouts can be made very clean. With careful usage, tin and brittannia ware need not wear out or fall into disuse, hardly in one's life time. All such ware should be made dry about the kitchen stove before it is put away.

Iron, or sheet iron ware, should be kept in good, presentable condition by stove blacking. There is no need of gray or dingy pots and tea kettles, when they are so easily kept neat and in good order.

The tin wash boiler should always be washed and wiped and dried before putting away.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—First look at the color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw colored tint, buy it. It it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second—Examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third—Throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder it is bad. Fourth—Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy. These modes are given by our flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

HOW TO COOK A BEEF STEAK.—The frying pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove and let it become very hot. In the meantime mangle the steak—pepper and salt it, then lay it in the hot dry pan, which instantly cover as tight as possible. When the raw flesh touches the heated pan, of course it sears and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak, but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When nearly done lay a small piece of butter on it, and if you want much gravy, add a teaspoonful of strong coffee. In three minutes from the time the first steak goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthful beefy flavor. The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they need a little longer cooking to prevent them from being too rare. An excellent gravy may be made by adding a little cream thickened with a pinch of flour into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in a yolk of an egg, well beaten.—*Clarinda Republican.*

Fattening Hogs on Peas.

We are inclined to the opinion that corn in the ear, boiled until it is perfectly soft, is the cheapest feed that can be given, at least so far as all the corn-growing districts are concerned. We are satisfied that corn in this condition will go about twice as far as when fed raw and hard; and when boiled in the ear, the shelling and grinding is dispensed with, while the corn, if boiled soft, will go as far fed in the ear as if it is shelled and ground. So here is an important item of labor and expense saved. But we have a large stretch of country North and West of us coming under cultivation that does not produce corn to any advantage, the season being too cool and short. We are satisfied, from recent inquiries made by us, that northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Wyoming and Colorado, can all raise hogs to good advantage, simply by raising oats and peas for feed. These two articles will grow to perfection in any of the countries named. Oats can be fed in the field, without harvesting, to the best possible advantage, and they fatten hogs in the most rapid manner. Peas are the chief dependence in Canada for making pork. We have reliable information that 50 bushels to the acre have been raised in that country, though that is an extraordinary yield, about 30 bushels being an average crop. The vines, after the peas are threshed out, are about equal to clover hay, for sheep. The peas weigh from 60 to 65 pounds per measured bushel, and have considerable more nutriment than the same amount of corn. So that we see no reason to doubt that hogs can be raised to good advantage in all the northern country that we have spoken of. Peas will grow to perfection where oats can be produced. An average crop of peas will count the farmer nearly, if not quite as much, as an average crop of corn, counting the vines as food for sheep.—*Stock Yards Sun.*

Dressing Black Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: The principal objection to the Essex and Berkshire breed of hogs I find to be their color. Now, as Youatt observes, this is not even "skin deep." The coloring matter will be found to be secreted between the true skin and the epidermis or outer skin. If care is taken in scalding black hogs, they can be dressed as white as any white hog. It is a well known principle that all black substances absorb heat. Hence, in dressing black hogs, the water should not be so hot as in scalding white ones. If this simple rule be observed, there will be no difficulty in dressing black hogs. Instead of this color being an objection, I regard it as an advantage, for the skin of a black hog will always be found to be smooth and glossy, free from cutaneous eruptions, and always clean.

Oil of Sunflower Seed

is made in large quantities in Russia, and is exported from St. Petersburg at about eighteen or twenty cents a gallon, gold, by wholesale. The cultivation of this plant for oil in this country has been recommended time and again, but for some reason has never been extensively undertaken. Four years ago the returns showed in Russia the annual product of sunflower seed was thirty three million five hundred thousand pounds. A light, rich soil, not shaded by trees is required. About five pounds of seed is needed to the acre, drilled in rows eighteen inches apart. The young plants are thinned to thirty inches apart. The average yield is stated at fifty bushels to the acre. There can be no doubt that a large portion of the Western country is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the sunflower.

Bee Culture in College.

Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, writes to the *American Bee Journal* as follows: "In a recent lecture Mr. Quinby said, 'It is time that all our agricultural colleges had a professor of apiarian science.' I would state that we have in college a class of twenty-five who get the theory and practice of bee-keeping this term. All who take any course, get not only the science of bee culture, but have practice in all the operations of the apiary. The students handle the bees with as much ease as veterans, and take great interest in the Hruschka, the queen nursery, and all the various experiments. Last year we had black bees, which were very cross. Many of the students were afraid of them, and with excellent reason. Now we have none but Italians, which are very gentle, so that over one hundred and forty students go in and out among them with entire freedom. We noticed early in the season that the Italians worked largely on the red clover."

Distemper in Horses.

Veterinarian, in the *Western Farmer*, recommends the following treatment for distemper in horses: Keep clean and warm; feed generally whatever the horses will eat; give daily two drachms of sulphate of copper pulverized, and two drachms of the very best ground ginger; mix with honey or syrup into a ball, and give upon an empty stomach; do this for four mornings; then omit two mornings, and give one drachm for three mornings, mixed as before. Now procure carsaway seeds one pound, best ginger half a pound, make an infusion,—don't boil—with three quarts water; give in seven or eight doses, one each morning, and usually the patient by this treatment will fast recover his true and general health.

I know of no better, safer, or cheaper treatment, or one more easy to manage. As an adjunct, rub the throat and between the jaws, with aqua ammonia two parts, rain water four parts, oil of organum two parts. This is good, stimulating and very useful liniment.

Wintering Bees

When the cold weather puts in its appearance all stocks should be prepared for winter. Those having a dark, dry cellar where the temperature is equal and uniform should put their bees into it whenever the cold weather begins in earnest. Those not having a cellar as just described and no out-building that can be made and kept perfectly dark, had better let their bees remain in the open air. Bees left out in the cold require twice as much honey as those which are properly put away into winter quarters. Stock left on their summer stands should have at least twenty-five pounds of honey when the cold weather sets in, and they should be protected from the sun and wind, which can be done by setting boards against or putting old straw and corn husks about them, leaving their entrances, which should be nearly closed, free. The holes on top of the hives should be left open, and the caps filled with straw, to absorb the moisture arising from the bees, which will be apt the frost. Bees must have upward ventilation. The idea of wintering bees in cellars or special repositories, is to keep them in a cool place, as then they remain perfectly quiet and consume less honey than if left out in the open air.—*L. C. Watt, in American Bee Journal.*

TO STEAM A TURKEY.—Rub pepper and salt inside the turkey, after it has been well dressed and washed; then fill the body with oysters; sew it up carefully; lay the turkey in a large dish, and set it into a steamer, placed over boiling water; cover closely and steam from two hours to two hours and a half—or till by running a fork into the breast you find it is well done. Then take it up; strain the gravy which will be found in the dish; have an oyster sauce ready, prepared like stewed oysters, and pour this gravy, thickened with a little butter and flour, into the oyster sauce; let it just boil up, and whiten with a little boiled cream; pour this sauce over the steamed turkey, and send to the table hot. Of course, while the turkey is steaming you will have the oysters all ready for the gravy from the dish, and the cream also boiled, that there may be as little delay as possible after the turkey is cooked.

DRESSING MUTTON.—Everybody, says *The World* knows that the oil which lubricates wool is disagreeable to both taste and smell. In slitting and taking off the pelt; it is difficult to prevent a contact of the wool with the flesh along the lines where the skin is first severed, preparatory to being stripped off. The accomplished butcher cannot wholly prevent this contact, and he therefore very thoroughly scrubs the parts exposed with saleratus, dissolved in cold water, which wholly removes the disagreeable odour and flavor. The farmers, for a long time, were not aware of the necessity of such purgation, which should be applied at once, as soon as the pelt, by the greatest activity, can be removed. This done, the meat is as free from the taint of wool-oil as the meat of any other animal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—Gen. Sickles was married to Miss Creach to-day, and left for New York immediately. His visit is an object of mystery at present.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Gen. Rossel was to have been shot at Paris to-day by a party of engineers. Ferre was also shot to-day by a party from the Fifty-first regiment.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—There was great agitation in the city to-day over the expected fate of the Communists. Influences were used to secure the pardon of Rossel, but they were unavailing, as a dispatch from Versailles announced that Rossel and two of his companions had been shot.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Journals this morning reflected uneasiness—which is concealed by no one—with regard to the Prince of Wales. Representations are current at Windsor that the Prince is worse; that much alarm is felt at the Castle, coupled with the announcement that the Queen would probably remain all day at the Prince's residence, which strengthens the impression that the crisis of the fever was at hand; but the latest bulletins state that the Prince was able to sleep during the night, and that the fever is lessening. It is announced that the illness of the Princess is not severe.

The Commune prisoners Rossel, Ferre and Bourgoise, were taken to Camp Satany, the place of execution, under a strong escort. A hollow square was formed by the troops, at one end of which the prisoners were placed. The behavior of the three men was most courageous. When the soldiers approached to blindfold them, Ferre refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executioners in the face. At 7 o'clock the company detailed for duty advanced and fired. Rossel fell at the first discharge. He was instantly killed by bullets, which didn't take immediate effect on the others. As they were writhing, the same shooting party in obedience to instructions, came with pistols, to give coups de grace put them out of their agony. The bodies were then placed in a plain coffin and removed. The execution took place in presence of 8,000 troops. A profound sensation was produced through the city by the death of young Rossel, who was much lamented.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A Court Circular announces that the Queen yesterday gave audience to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States.

A telegraphic despatch recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the Kingdom, announcing the amalgamation of leading railroad lines is found to be a forgery. One of the directors of the Midland Railway Company offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. Newspapers comment on the transaction in unqualified terms. It is suggested that all newspaper despatches undergo special registration at the offices where received, and that parties sending be required to give guarantee of good faith or evidence of authority to send news despatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—The agitation against the Ministry is unabated. Petitions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are pouring in from all points of the country. An enormous mass meeting of the people assembled in front of the Palais De Los Nation. The appearance of the multitude is threatening, but a strong force of troops are on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd, they have so far prevented violence to persons or destruction of property. Cries of "resign," "resign," are heard on every side of the palace. The temper of the people is dangerous and the situation critical. The impression is that the Ministers will yield and tender their resignations to the King.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—At one o'clock this afternoon the finding of the court martial which was convened to try the medical students, who demolished the grave of Gonzola Castanon, was announced from the balcony of the acting Capt. General Crespo's Palace. Eight of the students who were found most guilty were sentenced to be shot at four o'clock this afternoon at Fonta. The others were sentenced to four and six years imprisonment in the penitentiary. All those sentenced to be shot were over eighteen years of age. The execution of the condemned prisoners took place at the specified hour. They met their death with resignation, and expressed regret at having committed that for which they died.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day and business was suspended, but at this hour (6 P. M.) all is quiet.

Captain General Valmaseda, who was yesterday at Jacaro, is expected to arrive at Havana during the afternoon. He publishes a proclamation to the volunteers promising that the guilty shall be punished and charging the recent events to the machinations of laborantes.

Madame Catacazy and the Grand Duke.

The New York *Herald* has an elaborate account of the reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS at Washington. We make the following extracts:

The funny scene was the actual coming of the Grand Duke Alexis. Indeed, the Prince alighted from the train and walked out through the crowd in the badly lighted depot to his carriage before most of those who came to get a glimpse of him knew what had happened. The carriages engaged to convey the party to Mr. Catacazy's house were four in number, each being drawn by two elegant horses. The Duke's carriage was in every way a most magnificent turnout, the horses being the famed jet black animals over which Madame Catacazy holds the reins so often on the avenue, and the carriage a full round Clarence, lined with cherry colored satin tastefully trimmed. The vehicle was filled inside with oval mirrors and had a bell and speaking tube communicating with the driver. The other carriages were landaus lined with fawn-colored silk and drawn by bay horses. As soon as the distinguished party had entered they were driven to Catacazy's house in I street, where the precious freight was deposited.

Minister Catacazy had not been in Washington for some weeks previous to the arrival of the Prince, and did not know that this was election day in the district. Bonfires were lighted in different parts of the city, in honor of successful candidates for the Legislature of the District, and there the Russian party mistook as a compliment to Alexis. There was much merriment among the visitors when the error was discovered, and it was ascertained that the people of Washington rejoice more over a success at the polls than even at the advent of such distinguished guests. A small crowd had assembled near Mr. Catacazy's house to see the Prince alight. When the vehicle stopped at the door the gentlemen alighted, the Minister first, then Admiral Poisset, and then the Prince. They walked quickly up the sidewalk, up the stone steps, and for a second stood within the vestibule, the crowd closing in behind them. The main doors flew open, and amid the soft light of numbers of wax tapers, those without caught a glimpse of a vision of loveliness. But it was only a glimpse. In a second the gentlemen had crossed the threshold, the doors were closed and Madame Catacazy, the hostess and wife of His Majesty's representative, was welcoming the favorite son of the Emperor of Russia. As the Prince entered the house he was met by Madame Catacazy. She was standing beneath the heavy curtains which guard the entrance to the main saloon, her face wreathed with smiles and in her uplifted hand she held a silver salver, on which was placed a round loaf of bread. In the top of the loaf was an indenture holding a golden saltcellar containing salt. This loaf was not the wheaten bread to which we are accustomed, but the plain, hard indigestible black bread which in Russia is served on the table of the Emperor as well as the peasant. This offering of salt and bread is an old and essentially Russian custom. Whenever the Emperor or any of the imperial family honor a subject with a visit, the hostess, as a token of welcome, performs the ceremony, and no matter how often the Prince has been the recipient of the honor, it is safe to say it was never more graciously offered or received. He simply took the uninviting loaf, broke and tasted of it, and returned it to the salver.

Madame Catlcazy wore a dress of gold, made with a handsome train, and trimmed with gold colored satin. On her right arm she wore the famous double band bracelet, one band being on the wrist and the other above the elbow, the two joined by a pair of artistically wrought chains. The other ornaments were of plain gold, and above them all and completing the picture was the wealth of golden hair, so long the marvel and envy of our belles.

Accompanying the Duke were His Excellency Vice Admiral Poisset, Aid de Camp to His Imperial Majesty; His Excellency, W. F. Machin, Counsellor of State; Counts Olsoufieff, Shouvaloff, De Coudein, Lieut. Touder, Count Sheerkoff and Gen. Gorloff, all of whom, except Admiral Poisset, are quartered at the Arlington.

Dinner was prepared at the Arlington for the suite, but Minister Catacazy insisted upon their dining at the Embassy, and thither all the carriages were driven, and the guests of the Ambassador cordially welcomed by Madame De Catacazy, though in a less stately and formal manner than in the welcome accorded to the Prince. After the formal welcome was over, a few minutes were spent in the saloon before dinner was announced. The dinner was for twelve, and the guests were seated according to rank.

☞ Tables compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons, show that during the month ending October 31st, 1871, there were shipped to the United States from Great Britain 52,174 tons of iron rails, against 28 210 for the same time in 1870, and 18,743 tons in 1869. For the ten months ending with October 31st, 1871, the aggregate of shipments was 441 709 tons; in 1870, 341,628 tons; in 1869, 262 829 tons. The shipments of pig iron to this country during October were 24 696 tons; in 1870, 12,875 tons; in 1869, 13,668 tons; for the ten months this year, 156,757 tons; same time last year, 97,586 tons; in 1869, 118,297 tons.

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Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover, the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary disease than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fiber and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of re-enforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better use them now, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat, then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold: keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night-air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October, I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

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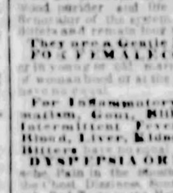

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[CONTINUED FROM 1ST PAGE.]

they are fond of you already you know. As to Maria, she knows what I'm going to do, and she's delighted. And you have nobody to think of at all."

That was true, how true! She had nobody to think of; she was so alone in the world! She turned away her face, and tried to think, and he still held her hand.

Just then, Mrs. Lorimer came in. She thought she had given them time enough to make up matters, and she was impatient, with a somewhat irritable impatience, to know if she must really look out for another home for herself or not.

"Well, Maria," said her brother, cheerfully, as she came in. Miss Brown drew her hand away, and stood up hastily; but he rose too, and again took possession of her hand; and as he did so, he felt a real pleasure and satisfaction in his prize. He had no doubt at all that he had done well for himself.

Before Miss Brown could say a word, Mrs. Lorimer came up and gave her a hasty kiss. She wanted to get the scene over. Then the three little girls came in, and Priscilla had presence of mind enough to whisper hurriedly: 'Please, say nothing to them yet." And nothing more was said that evening.

But poor Miss Brown had no sleep that night. What was this that had happened to her, and what had she been about, that she had allowed it to happen! Had she really agreed to marry Harry Dixon? She felt she had not agreed to it; in her own heart she had shrunk from agreeing to it. Yet her agreement had been taken for granted. She was vexed and angry with herself; how foolish and stupid she had been. And yet, how could she have helped it?

Was not what Robert had said, true? She was alone in the world; and had she not been feeling this loneliness of hers to be a sad and cheerless thing, even with all her money to comfort her in it? And why should she tremble at the offer that had been made her to-night? She had loved this man—how dearly! Was her love for him so completely dead? He had been very good and kind to her during those last months; she had been very happy living in his house. What was there so alarming in the idea of having to live there always? On the other hand, was there not something chilling and unwelcome to her in the thought of having to return to her own solitary home? And now she need not return there; her home, her very own home was to be here, among the pleasant fields and gardens! how often had she thought with a sigh of excusable envy, how charming such a home would be.

Yet she could not help saying to herself, over and over again: "Oh, if he had only asked me before! Oh, if he had only asked me when I was poor and friendless, and had no home at all! Oh, why does he come to me now?" When the morning came she had not answered the question to her satisfaction; and she got up and dressed, weary and depressed, and with every minute that passed getting more and more perplexed as to what she was to do next.

CHAPTER VII.

After breakfast, Mr. Dixon begged to have a few minutes' conversation with her. It was a fine, bright morning, and they went out on the lawn near the house. But presently they discovered that the air, though fine and spring-like, was a little chilly, and the paths were a little damp; and Mr. Dixon had forgotten his hat, and Miss Brown her shawl; so they returned to the house, and Mr. Dixon led the way to the comfortable library. It was a more suitable trysting-place for such middle aged lovers than the damp garden; but Miss Brown thought, with a curious wistful sadness, how little she would have cared about damp and cold once.

"Well, my dear Priscilla," began Mr. Dixon as he placed a chair for her near the fire, 'now that you and I have come to an understanding, we had better begin to consider our future arrangements a little."

He had taken a chair for himself, and put it as near to hers as he could manage, and now he again offered to take her hand. To his infinite astonishment, she quietly withdrew it, and at the same time pushed her chair a little farther back. "Robert," she said, getting flushed and then pale again, "I'm afraid I was wrong not to say this yesterday—but—I don't think we have quite come to an understanding yet. Indeed," and now she blushed like a girl, "you took me so by surprise. It was very stupid of me, but"—— She was getting confused, and losing her dignity sadly.

"Not come to an understanding!" exclaimed Mr. Dixon impatiently. "Why, Priscilla, you don't mean to say that you've changed your mind?" He spoke sharply, almost angrily. The next moment he recollected himself, and tried to recover his temper. But the hard tone had had a remarkable effect upon her, at which she herself was surprised; instead of frightening her, it seemed to rouse her spirit, and she was astonished at the calmness and fearlessness with which she answered him.

"As to changing my mind, Robert, you have given me no time to make it up. I was confused last night; I was not prepared for what you said to me. I am sorry you spoke of it to Maria."

"But you agreed. You seemed quite satisfied." He, in his turn, was confounded at the notion of there being any difficulty in his way. He began to suspect that Priscilla had "more in her" than either he or his sister supposed. He was vexed with himself for having blundered in his last speech, and he was also vexed with her.

"Yes, I know. I was wrong. Perhaps—if Maria had not come in just then. I had no time, you know. But, of course, I was wrong. I am sorry I allowed you to misunderstand me."

"Then I *have* misunderstood you, have I?" he said sullenly. What fools women were not to speak out plainly what they meant at once.

"I think—I suppose you have misunderstood me."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Lucifer Match.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The invention of our present lucifer match was great because it was so small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time most dangerous, firework was due to a happy thought which flashed through the brain of Mr. Isaac Holden, who so terms the idea in his evidence befor the Patent Committee. Mr. Holden had to rise at 4 in the morning to pursue his studies in chemistry, and experienced the greatest inconvenience from his tedious efforts to obtain a light from flint and steel. He was giving lectures at this time to a very large academy. He goes on to say: "Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was a young man in the room whose father was a cucmist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world."

The State Capitol at Sacramento, Cal., has lately been formally completed by placing on the summit of the lantern on the cupolas copper globe, gold plated. This ornament is a conspicuous object for miles around, as it is burnished, and stands 236 feet above the ground. The gold on the globe was made from $3000 in coin.

Correspondents.

NORWEGIEN, Perry, Wisconsin.—The matters you refer to will all have consideration in due time. In replying to our La Harpe, Ills., correspondent we did not, of course, attempt to deny that in seeking a new location health should be one of the first things looked to. But he claimed that his friends who went to Kansas made a great mistake because they were attacked by ague soon after arriving there, which may be true, but as that disease prevails also in Illinois, they might have had it if they had never left the latter State. And we have the same answer to make to your letter, which covers about the same ground as that of our La Harpe friend. Your other questions will have attention shortly.

T. R., Nebraska, says that on the 9th day of September, 1871, himself and his son, who had both been soldiers in the late war, took homesteads on Government land in Nebraska. On the 20th of October, when they were fighting a prairie fire, his son's clothes caught fire and he was so badly burned that he died in twelve hours. Parties are now watching their opportunity to jump his claim, and T. R. wants to know if he can not hold it.

Where a homestead settler dies before securing his final patent, the heirs may continue the settlement and cultivation and obtain title upon making the requisite proof at the proper time.

S. R. SMITH, Kingston, Pa.—There are no portraits of the Savior in existence taken from life, nor any copies from such. Pictures claiming to be such have often been issued and circulated. One such was sold by agents traveling through the country about a year or so ago, but it was nothing but a fancy sketch, and a miserable poor one at that. As a work of art it was not worthy of a place in any home where correct taste and a love for the beautiful are cultivated.

T. P. O., Brooklyn, Ind., writes:—"Suppose I were to become of age the 14th day of May next and that I were to go west where there was land subject to homestead, say in February or March, could I make a legal application for a homestead, seeing that I would become of age before the six months expired which I would have to commence improving?"

No, you will be required to make affidavit when you file your application that you are over twenty one years of age. Your application must be made in person; you can not make it by letter. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company can give you a good title to any land you may purchase of them.

J. N. CAMPBELL, Telersburg, Ind.:—Write to O. F. Davis, Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb., for the information you desire.

LE CLAIRE:—We would be glad to accommodate you, but the work you ask us to assume is out of our line of business, and we cannot undertake it.

L. Q. B., Wauseon, Ohio, asks: "What is the altitude of Toledo above the level of the sea?"—It is 580 feet. In answer to your other question we will state that we do not think the Smithsonian Institute will want a correspondent at your place, but you can ascertain by writing.

ANNIS, Chatauqua county, N. Y.—Every President of the United States, down to John Quincy Adams, finished his term in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and if Mr. Adams had been re-elected he would have retired in his sixty-sixth year also.

H. C. CRANDALL, Little Genessee.—There are two tunnels under the Chicago river—one on Washington and one on La Salle street.

J. M. S., La Rue, Ohio, writes: "I have the consumption, and my physicians advise me to go South. Now what I want to know is, what place in the South would be best for me to go to? Where would I find the best society? Will there be any danger in my traveling through the South from Ku Klux or other organizations?"—Florida is generally considered the best Southern State for invalids suffering from lung diseases, and you will find pretty good society in any of the larger towns. There is no danger to travelers from Ku Klux.

ADELIA, Ohio, writes as follows:—As I always read your answers to correspondents, I thought I would like to get you to answer a few questions for me. In our little town of about eight hundred inhabitants, we have a drug store where whiskey is retailed, and in consequence drunkenness is carried on to an awful excess. Now, I want to know if there is no way to prevent him from robbing and ruining us. He is not a drunkard himself; indeed, he is quite respectable, and sticks up a card in his window, declaring that he will not sell liquor unless a physician's certificate is produced, but that is all sham. We can prove by scores that he sells to everybody that wants it, except minors. Now, I want to know, if there is not a law based under which women can prosecute a man for selling whiskey to their sons or husbands?—The Ohio liquor law amply meets the case. See Swan's Revised Statutes of Ohio, pages 1431 to 1435 inclusive. If you can prove that the man sells liquor as you say, you can make it an expensive business for him, and you ought to do it.

A. J. SNOW, Lodi.—Our terms to clubs are the same as last year. Give us your full Post Office address and we will send you posters and circulars.

R. O. S., Dexter, Iowa, asks:—"How long can a man hold the office of President of the United States."—As long as the people choose to elect him.

A. MARTIN, Balbec, Ind.—The address you inquire for is T. W. TALLMADGE, Columbus, Ohio.

E. M. WALSH.—Go to your District Land Office, abandon your pre-emption claim and make a homestead entry in its stead. But if the land is within Railroad limits you can only hold eighty acres as a homestead, unless you were in the United States service over ninety days during the late war, in which case you are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres.

READER, Mattoon, Ill., asks:—"What are the names of the arbitrators between England and the United States, who are to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, and by what governments are they appointed?"—The arbitrators are to be named, one each, by the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Brazil, and the President of the Swiss Confederation. President GRANT has appointed CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS on the part of the United States. We have not at command the names of the others.

J. P. S., Lincoln, New Jersey, asks:—"What were the popular majorities in 1870 in Ohio and Pennsylvania?"—The Republican majority in Ohio, for Secretary of State was 16,068. There was no election for State Officers in Pennsylvania, but the Democrats carried the State Senate by a majority of one, while the Republicans carried the House by twelve majority. Both States went strongly Republican this year.

M. A. WHATLOVE, Lyndon, Ill., asks:—"Do you propose to furnish subscribers with your paper and magazines for the year 1872, upon the same terms as advertised for 1871?"—Yes, our clubbing list remains the same. You will find it in every issue of the BLADE.

A YANKEE, Oxford, Conn., asks if Ripon, Wisconsin, is an incorporated city, and if so, what is its population?"—It is an incorporated town, and its corporation in 1870 was 2,976.

THOMAS C. SMITH, New Philadelphia.—The term of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio is five years. Your other question has been answered in the BLADE within the past month.

J. B. BEAN, Marshall's Creek, Pa., asks:—"Will you have the goodness to inform me through your ANSWERS to Correspondents, from what each State and Territory, in the Union, took its name?"

Maine was named as early as 1633 for Maine, in France, from whence the first settlers came.—Popular name, the Pine Tree State.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, November 7th, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Popular name, the Granite State.

Vermont was so named from the French *verd mont*, the Green Mountain Boys. Popular name, The Green Mountain State.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. Popular name, the Bay State.

Rhode Island was so named in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean Sea. Popular name, Little Rhody.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river. It is an Indian word, and means long river. Popular names, the Nutmeg, and the Free Stone State.

New York was named in 1664, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England. Popular name the Empire State.

New Jersey was named in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, in honor of William Penn. Popular name, the Keystone State.

Delaware was named in 1703 from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died on this Bay. Popular names, the Blue Hen, and the Diamond State.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632.

Virginia was so named in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England. Popular name, the Old Dominion.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX. of France, Popular name of South Carolina, the Palmetto State; of North Carolina, the Old North State, and the Turpentine State.

Georgia was named in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so named in 1814 from its principal river. It is an Indian word and means "Here we rest."

Mississippi was named in 1800 from the river which is its western boundary. It is an Indian name and is said to denote the whole river, *i. e.* the river formed by the union of many. Popular name, the Bayou State.

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV of France. Popular name, the Creole State.

Tennessee was named in 1796, from its principal river. It is from an Indian word, Ten-as-see, and is said to signify a curved spoon. Popular name the Big Bend State.

Kentucky was named in 1792 from Kain-tuck-ee the Indian name of its principal river.

Illinois was named in 1809 from its principal river, an Indian word said to mean "the river of men." Popular names, the Sucker State and the Prairie State.

Indiana was named in 1800, from the American Indians. Popular name, the Hoosier State.

Ohio was named in 1802 from the river on its southern boundary. The Indian word Ohio-i, means beautiful. Popular name, the Buckeye State.

Missouri was so named in 1821 from its principal river. It is an Indian name, and means muddy water.

Michigan was so called in 1805 from the lake on its border. The Indian, Mich-e-gain, means a place for fish. Popular name, the Wolverine State.

Arkansas was named in 1812 from the Indian name of its principal river. Popular name, the Bear State.

Florida was named by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*.

Wisconsin was so named from its principal river. It is an Indian name and means, "wild, rushing river."

Iowa was also named from its principal river. The Indian meaning of the name is "the sleepy ones." Popular name, the Hawkeye State.

Oregon is an Indian name, and means "river of the West."

Minnesota is an Indian word, and means the white or clear water.

California, a Spanish word, and named from an arm of the ocean. Popular name, the Golden State.

Texas, a Spanish word applied to the Republic. Popular name, the Lone Star State.

Kansas is an Indian name and means "the smoky water."

Nebraska is an Indian word, but the meaning we do not know.

Nevada is a Spanish word, meaning "white with snow."

INQUIRER, New York, writes:—"Won't you please tell your readers who the Grand Duke Alexis is? Some say he is the heir to the Russian throne and others say not. How is it?"

He is not. We published a brief sketch of the Grand Duke and his family a short time since, but for the benefit of "Inquirer," and perhaps of others, repeat the main points of it here: On the 28th of April, 1841, the Emperor Alexander married the daughter of the late Grand Duke Ludwig Second, of Hesse-Darmstadt. The first son from this union died at Nice, a few years since, of consumption. He was engaged to a Danish princess, Maria Dagmar, sister of the present Princess of Wales. The second son, Grand Duke Alexander, heir apparent, born March 10, 1845, married this princess. The third son, Grand Duke Vladimir, was born April 22, 1847. The remaining children are Alexis, born 1850; Maria, born 1853; Sergius, 1857, and Paul, 1860. The Grand Duke Alexis is therefore the fourth son of the Emperor.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

W. B. Jewell, of Terre, Haute has been elected President of the Southwestern Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn committee of Fifty propose to establish a morning journal devoted to city reform.

The Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, which was made bankrupt by the Chicago fire, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Los Angelos Grand Jury found thirty-five indictments for the Chinese massacre, and severely censured the municipal authorities.

The Philadelphia health report shows 333 deaths from small pox during the past week, being an increase of 80 over the week before. The number of new cases reported is 300 less than last week.

Rumor says that, after Monday next, Tweed will never be seen again in New York city. No doubt that some men who know Tweed best now begin to expect him to flee the country soon.

Three carrier pigeons recently flew from the schooner George W. Chase, from points off Hatteras, five hundred miles, off Key West, one thousand miles, and another point one thousand six hundred miles distant, to Whippany, N. J., each making a speed of about two hundred miles per hour.

On Saturday, in Jacksonville, Illinois, Raph Reynolds, trustee of John F. Alexander, sold all the remaining lands of Alexander, in Champaign county, known as the "Broadlands," to A. E. Ayres of Jacksonville, and four associates. The estate realized four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Reeves, a resident of Flushing, who arrived in New York, Saturday, from Havana, states that he went to Cuba on business, and while there he was arrested by Spanish agents, and given three days to quit the Island on pain of death. He showed papers proving himself an American citizen, and appealed to the American Consul for protection, but the latter advised him to leave the city as soon as possible. Reeves departed by the next steamer without transacting his business.

The Mormon journals say that notwithstanding the crusade against the Latter Day Saints, they can heartily join in thanks and praise to God, for they know from past experience that when their extremity has been the greatest, their deliverence and triumph have also been nearest, and on these accounts, the people of Utah will heartily join in thanksgiving for his mercies.

Information, which appears to be reliable, has been received at Omaha that Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has signed the bill repealing female suffrage.

The Criminal Court of Clark county, Indiana, convened at Charleston Friday, Judge Dunnam delivered a long charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of the Park tragedy and the subsequent lynching. He charged them to investigate the murder of the Park family, and also to investigate thoroughly the circumstances of the lynching. He styled the latter murder, ridiculed the idea of the negroes' confession under terror of death being of any value, referred to sixteen similar murders in that circuit in the last four years, ordered them to inquire whether the sheriff, jailor or any officer neglected his duty in the last case by failing to use all possible means to prevent the mob from executing its purpose. Also, to inquire whether any grand juror was concerned with the mob, and concluded with a solemn charge to do their duty courageously and thoroughly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the district tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks, were for the fiscal year 1871, $144,011,176. This sum includes the amount refunded and allowed on drawbacks amounting to $640,468. The Commissioner's estimate of the receipts for the current fiscal year, under the present law, is $125,000,000; receipts from spirits for the fiscal year, $46,218,848; amount of tax received on fermented liquors, $7,159,740; total receipts from tobacco for the year, $33,587,097, an increase of two and a quarter millions over last year; total amount of manufactured tobacco, represented by the amount of collections, is 105,827,963 lbs; total number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes are collected, 1,332,844 357. The increase is due to the recent change in the law, changing the mode of collecting on these articles.

The Commissioner favors consolidating the tobacco tax at the rate of 24 per cent., if it can be done without loss to the Government, and expresses the opinion that the present system of export bonded warehouses can be entirely abolished both to the interest of the government and manufacturers. He recommends Congress to provide that evidence of the loss of tobacco at sea satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall have all force of landing and certificates for the purpose of drawback, the want of authority to furnish stamps for condemned tobacco, which is constantly accumulating in the hands of government officers, and has caused much embarrassment. The Commissioner recommends that Congress authorize him, upon the requisition of officers having the authority and control of such tobacco, to furnish suitable revenue stamps, to be attached and cancelled before the same is offered for sale, as it frequently happens that the tax is paid, and the stamps are lost from packages of spirits by unavoidable accident without fault on the part of persons interested, the spirits being thus exposed to seizure and detention. Authority is asked for to protect such spirits by restamping.

Owing to the Congressional omission to authorize the remission of taxes on ship builders, he has redeemed such taxes collected. He recommends that the Commissioner be prohibited from considering or allowing any claim not presented within two years from the time the tax was paid, and that all claims be barred from the courts after six years from the date of the payment of the tax. The report concludes by stating that 330 accounts of ex-Collectors are still open, 115 of which have been placed in the hands of attorneys for suits against the Bondsmen of delinquents.

The total amount received from compromised revenue cases for the year is, $618,497. Total value of seizures, $915,240.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the issue of papers to the schooner Horton, recently seized at Gloucester by the Custom House officer, an investigation of the facts showing no reason for depriving the owners of their sailing papers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy $1,000,000 in bonds every Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 of gold every Thursday during the month of December.

It is understood in navy circles that the navy estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to about $20,000,000. These are, in the aggregate, more than $1,200,000 less than for the current year, and more than $500,000 less than the appropriation made by Congress for that period. It is further said that the Secretary will recommend that the grade of Commodore be dispensed with and after this grade shall have elapsed by death, retirement or promotion of the present incumbents, promotions be made to grade of Rear Admiral as vacancies occur from the list of Captains, and that a further decrease be made in officers by increasing cadetship terms from four to six years. This is recommended as both a matter of efficiency and economy.

The Secretary of War's report shows the army on July 1st to have been reduced to thirty thousand. Expenditures for the year, about $40,000,000, including nearly $4,000,000 for river and harbor improvements. Estimate for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, is $32,415,472; the Treasury has realized thus far during the present fiscal year $21,766,403 from the sale of arms and other sources.

An estimate of three millions is made for the settlement of claims yet due the States for calling troops into the service. The Secretary says it is with the greatest embarrassment that the appropriations made at the last session can be so economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. He recommends that extra lieutenants, authorized to serve as regimental quartermasters, be discontinued as vacancies occur in these grades, thus effecting an ultimate reduction of eighty lieutenants, and that the grade of quartermaster sergeants be abolished; also those of company artificer and wagoner, which will relieve 1,165 enlisted men of service at a yearly cost of $412,740. The proceeds from the sale of clothing since June 30th, 1870, to date, is $1,875,728; the cost of transportation for the year was about $1,500,000. Southern railroads still owe the department $4,723,350. The Secretary alludes to the existence of an armed rebellion of regular organization and great strength in parts of the Southern States, and the necessity of using the armed force of the nation to put it down, and bring the leaders to speedy justice. General Belknap closes with a renewed recommendation for a fire proof building for the War Department, and the expression of a hope that a reform will be effected in all departments of the Government by the labors of the Civil Service Commission.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3d.—Charles F. Garner died this afternoon from the effects of wounds inflicted during an assault made while he was riding through a covered bridge last Thursday night, about three miles from the city. A man named John Barclay, was to-day lodged in jail charged with the murder. Garner started Thursday afternoon in a buggy wagon to go into the country, having in his possession between three and four hundred dollars. Barclay, it is alleged purchased a hammer and crawled into the wagon and under the seat without the knowledge of Garner, and rode in this way until they reached the covered bridge across Alum Creek, when he struck Garner from behind with the hammer. Several terrible blows were given on the head and forehead. Barclay then took Garner's pocket-book and money and fled. He was arrested in Brigston's woods, between London and Springfield.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Miss Loetia K. Turner, daughter of the late Admiral Turner, U. S. N., who sued Don Caledonia, an artist, of Sonora, Mexico, for two hundred thousand dollars damages for seduction and breach of promise, obtained a verdict of seven thousand five hundred dollars this evening. The defendant is old enough to be her father. The intimacy lasted several years.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—J. W. Londrum, postoffice clerk, was caught yesterday morning robbing the mail in this city. He was brought before United States Commissioner Merriweather this morning, waived examination, and bail was fixed at $10,000 and in default was remanded to jail. He cannot deny taking letters found on him, which were addressed to gift and agency concerns in the North, but will say nothing of other robberies that it is supposed he has committed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving day was observed by an almost total cessation of business, and with services in the churches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Thanksgiving was generally observed in this city to day, the streets wearing a Sunday appearance. No business was transacted in any of the Departments. There were religious services in the churches. At the Metropolitan Methodist church the chime of bells was dedicated, and among the audience was President Grant and family, Vice President Colfax, wife and other prominent persons.

Thanksgiving was observed by all classes in this city and Brooklyn to-day. Places of business were closed and religious services were held in the churches both Catholic and Protestant. The weather here has been unusually cold for this season, and the prevalence of very high winds, caused the streets to be almost deserted during the day.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The observance of Thanksgiving in this city had been mostly in doors, the fierce northerly gale, clouds of dust, and the thermometer ranging from 12 to 15 degrees below zero, making it one of the most uncomfortable days of the season.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30th.—There was a general observance of Thanksgiving in this city. Business was suspended, and all public offices closed. Services were held in all the churches.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Tribune of to-morrow says: With Thanksgiving it seems fit that there should be an end of Murphy, and we propose now to make it, and then proceeds to publish some three columns of documentary evidence, mainly derived from files in the War Department in reference to Murphy's army contracts. The evidence, which has recently come to light, it says, proves him to be a defaulter to the government in one contract alone to the amount of $460 000.

This with $50 000 loss on shoddy hats furnished by him makes him actually a defaulter to the government for over $510,000. The Tribune explains that it has in every case published evidence against Murphy, not when it thought it could have political effect, but when it could get it, and that the present evidence was procured only one day before his removal, and would not be published at all but for the official letters of compliment which makes it incumbent on it to defend what it has heretofore said.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—Arrangements have been made for a through passenger train from Chicago to St. Paul via Milwaukee, without change of cars. The first train will start from Chicago as soon as the bridge across the Mississippi at Wenona is completed, which will be about the tenth of December. Large and commodious mail cars have been constructed for this train, giving the people of the northwest mail facilities equal to any in the country.

PEORIA, Nov. 30.—The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad have opened their new line to Burlington, and cars are now running through from Columbus, Ohio, to Burlington, Iowa, without change. This opens another through line between the Atlantic and Pacific.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BRUSSELS, November 30.—To day being one of the fete days of the Communists, trouble was anticipated and extraordinary precautions were taken by the authorities to prevent dangerous demonstrations in the present excited condition of the city. The Burgomaster issued a proclamation in the morning enjoining all good citizens to remain within their dwellings, forbidding all outdoor demonstrations and declaring that illegal assemblies would be dispersed.—Nevertheless, in the course of the day, recent disturbances were renewed.

Monster crowds of men of opposite political parties gathered in the streets and there were frequent collisions between them, and the police seemed to be unable or unwilling to disperse the rioters. At one instance a company of civic guards, 60 strong, were ordered to charge upon the people, but they reversed their muskets and refused to obey. The disorder continues and the mobs hold possession of the streets. The excitement is intense.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Cremieux, one of the four Communists condemned to death by the court martial at Versailles, was executed to-day. He was taken from his prison at an early hour this morning, conveyed a short distance outside the walls and shot. He died bravely, refusing to be blindfolded. His last words were "Vive la Republique."

Intervention in Cuba.

If the rumor which reaches us to day from Madrid be correct, our government has taken a course towards Spain, in reference to Cuba, which will meet the approval of the civilized world.

The situation of President Grant in reference to Cuba has been a peculiarly difficult one. The ambition of the reckless adventurers whom the overthrow of the rebellion threw out of business, to make Cuba the field of their exploits, the patriotic desire of many eminent men that the West India islands should become a part of this country, and the plots of short-sighted politicians to win popular favor for themselves or for the administration by bringing on a foreign war, have all worked together to embroil us with Spain. On the other hand, President Grant is a sincere lover of peace, as a soldier so successful can afford to be; and doubtless he has seen that the very influences which tend to hasten war are good reasons for a peaceful policy, since a war, waged for whatever object, would be sure to be ascribed to these influences. In fact we have so much to gain by a war with Spain about Cuba, that it would be almost impossible to declare such a war without convincing the world that we are inspired by the lust of conquest.

It is now rumored that the President has induced the Government of Great Britain to join with us in a firm intervention in the affairs of Cuba. This step will have, doubtless, two objects in view, the termination of the bloody and barbarous war now waged, under the countenance of Spain, by the inhuman volunteers against the Cuban insurrection; and secondly, the restraining of Spain within the strict limits of international law in all her proceedings towards her American islands. The common work of Great Britain and this country will not be suspected by any other power, not even by Spain herself, of being prompted by the wish to strip her of her possessions, and thus every really wise and legal end we have in view in Cuba can be secured without exposing ourselves to the temptation to wage for ourselves a war begun for right, or to the unjust suspicions of other nations.

We, therefore, trust that this report from Madrid may be fully confirmed from Washington. The union of Great Britain with us in our West India policy cannot fail to lead to the speedy abolition of slavery in the Spanish islands, and to a policy on the part of Spain which will either remove her from this hemisphere, or else make her for us a much pleasanter and more profitable neighbor.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Bounty Laws, and Pension Laws, and decisions have always puzzled soldiers. The COMRADE, published by MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Toledo, Ohio, makes all clear.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.—This well established weekly paper for young people and the family, offers the largest possible amount of reading for the lowest possible price that reading of so choice a quality can be obtained.

Dr. Henry Sutter's Conservatory of Music.

As will be seen by announcement in another column, Dr. HENRY SUTTER, the eminent composer and author of the new Classical Methods for the Piano and vocal culture has established his Conservatory and College of Music at Painesville, Ohio. Dr. SUTTER is well known among musicians by his many compositions and by his earnest efforts in the way of musical education. He is endorsed by many of the most celebrated composers of Europe and by the prominent musicians of this country.

The buildings at Painesville have been fitted up in style suited to the character of what the Director proposes to make the model school in music, in this country. He has secured a corps of capable teachers and has arranged the course of studies to suit the different grades of pupils. Pupils will be received at any time. The location is pleasant, is accessible, and the lovers of music in Northern Ohio may congratulate themselves that Painesville has been selected as the location for the College. All branches will be taught according to classical German principles, and the advantages of such a school will not be slow to present themselves to the music loving public.

See advertisement in another column for particulars.

☞ If you would be posted in regard to homesteading and pre-empting land, send for the COMRADE.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. This will soon relieve and cure you and all the children. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for 60 cents.

I often prescribe your Hive Syrup and Tolu in my practice, and can truly say that I have no other preparation in my store for hoarseness, colds, coughs, and that often fatal disease, croup, that can compare with it.

S. L. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Burlington Flats, N. Y.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1871.

Cotton in demand, with fair and better prices; 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour quiet and weak; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and state $5 80@6 10; common to good extra $6 35@6 80; good to choice $6 60@7 10; white wheat extra $7 10@7 30; Ohio extras $6 50@7 10; St Louis $6 70@9 25. Rye Flour quiet at $4 50@5 25. Corn Meal quiet. Whiskey firmer; held at 97@98c. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 90,000 bu; No 2 spring Chicago at 120@121½c; No 1 Milwaukee and Duluth 155c; No 2 Milwaukee 134; winter red western 155@162c; amber 161@166c; white 165@173c. Rye quiet; buyers at 90c; sellers want 91c. Barley quiet and weak; state 95@110c, the latter price for choice. Malt dull. Corn dull and lower; receipts 99 000 bu; western mixed 78c; new 76½@78c; white 79c. Oats dull and drooping; receipts 116,000 bu western and Ohio at 55¾@56½c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Eggs steady at 33@35c. Coffee firm and in fair request. Rio 18@20½c. Sugar at ady for fair to good refining.

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 5.

Flour—the market is quiet at the following prices: Fine, $4 50@5 00; Superfine, $5@5 25; Extra, $5 50@5 75; XX and Fancy $6 25@7 75. Buckwheat, $2@2 25. Rye, $3@3 25. Wheat quiet, with a slight improvement in prices. We quote Amber weak at 143½c for spot and 144c seller December; seller January 146½c. No. 1 White Michigan inactive at 147c. No. 2 White Wabash dull at 147c. No. 1 Red quiet at 141c. No. 2 Red dull at 134½c for December & M. No 3 and Rejected Red dull and nominal. Corn dull and lower. High mixed 49c. Low mixed dull at 48c. Yellow Corn quiet at 50½c. No Grade and White Corn inactive; Michigan Corn 49½c. Oats rather steady. No. 1 40¾@41c. No 2 rather more active closing at 39c. Michigan 40c. Seeds quiet. Clover $6 40. Timothy $2 90@3 20. Flax seed $1 60. Butter 20@22c for fresh. Apples unchanged at $1 75@2 25. Potatoes 55@65c per bushel. Poultry—10@12c; chickens 8@10c; ducks 9@10c; geese 8c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.

Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades of spring extras and spring superfine were in demand but the market is bare of those brands—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 Spring at 124¾@125c. No 2 do 120c; seller last half the month 119c; seller January 121½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 2 mixed 41¾@41¾c; rejected 39¾@39¾c; No 2 mixed seller Dec 41¾@41¾c; seller last half the month 41¾@41¾c; seller Jan. 41¾@42c; seller April 44¾@45¾c; seller May 47¾@48. Oats in fair request at better prices; No 2 32¾@33¾c. Rye quiet: No 2 62¾@63c. Barley in fair demand but at lower prices; No 2 spring 61¾c; No 3 do 58c. Pork dull and a shade lower; Mess $12 90 cash or seller Dec; seller Jan $13 10@13 15; seller Feb $13 40@$13 45; seller March $13 70@13 75. Lard quiet and weak at 8¼c; seller Jan 8¾@8¾c; seller February 8¾@9c; seller March 8¾@9c. Green meats in good request; hams 8¾@9¼c; shoulders 5¾c; short ribs 8¼c; short clear 8¾@8¾c. Meats in salt 20 days—shoulders 4¾c; short ribs 5¼@5¾c; short clear 6¼@6¾c. Dried meats ¼@¾c higher. Whiskey firm and higher; sales at 89¾@90c.

Cincinnati Market.

Dec. 4, 1871.

Cotton in fair demand at better prices; low-mixed, 17¾@17¾c. Flour in fair demand at better prices; family $6 75@7 75. Wheat in good demand; red, 143@145c. Corn in good demand, 45@46c. Rye firm, 78@80c. Oats firm and in fair request, 36@40c. Barley demand fair at better prices, 58@65c. Groceries and Oils unchanged.—Pork full prices asked but no demand, nominally $13 25@13 50. Lard in light demand at 8¾@9c for prime steam and prime kettle rendered. Bulk meats in light demand but firm—shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6c, sides 6¾c, all loose and 20 to 25 days in salt. Bacon in light demand but firm—new sides, 7¾@7¾c, shoulders, 7½c all packed, buyers offer a shade less. Whiskey good demand at 90c. Green meats in light demand but firm—shoulders 4¾@4¾c; rough sides, 5¼@5¾c. Hams 8@8½c for medium to light.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.

Flour in fair consumptive demand; extra family $5 50; choice. Wheat quiet and firm, red and white on arrival, 140@135c. Corn—new ear in bulk, 43c. Oats in light demand at 33c in bulk. Rye steady and firm. Hams steady at $4 40@4 60.—Receipts for the past 48 hours, 12,000 bbl.—Provisions not much doing but prices generally held firm. Mess Pork, $13. Bacon scarce and prices nominal. Bulk meats fairly active at 5½c for shoulders 6½c for rib and 6¾c for clear sides packed. Lard in light demand at 8½@9c. Hams—fancy sugar cured, 14½c packed. Whiskey, 90c.

Cleveland Market.

December 4, 1871.

Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red winter 140c, No 2 do 136c. Corn firm and demand fair; ear high mixed 50c, low mixed 48c. Oats steady at 40c, white per bushel sold from store at $ @34c; car lots of choice firm